

Symplectic Heegaard splittings and linked abelian groups

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Johnson-Morita filtration of the mapping class group

Let M_g be a closed oriented 2-manifold of genus g and $\tilde{\Gamma}_g$ be its mapping class group, that is, the group of isotopy classes of orientation-preserving diffeomorphisms of M_g . Also, let $\pi = \pi_1(M_g)$, and denote by $\pi^{(k)}$ the k^{th} term in the lower central series of π , i.e. $\pi^{(1)} = \pi$ and $\pi^{(k+1)} = [\pi, \pi^{(k)}]$. Then $\tilde{\Gamma}_g$ acts on the quotient groups $\pi/\pi^{(k)}$, and that action yields a representation $\rho^k : \tilde{\Gamma}_g \rightarrow \Gamma_g^k$, where $\Gamma_g^k < \text{Aut}(\pi/\pi^{(k)})$. With these conventions, ρ^1 is the trivial representation and ρ^2 is the symplectic representation. The kernels of these representations make what has been called the ‘Johnson filtration’ of $\tilde{\Gamma}_g$, because they were studied by Johnson in [21, 20]. Subsequently they were developed by Morita in a series of papers [30, 31, 32, 33]. In particular, Morita studied the extensions of Johnson’s homomorphisms to $\tilde{\Gamma}$, and so we refer to our representations as the *Johnson-Morita* filtration of $\tilde{\Gamma}$.

Our work in this article is motivated by the case when M_g is a Heegaard surface in a 3-manifold W and elements of $\tilde{\Gamma}_g$ are ‘gluing maps’ for the Heegaard splitting. One may then study W by investigating the image under the maps ρ^k of the set of all possible gluing maps that yield W . Among the many papers which relate to this approach to 3-manifold topology are those of Birman [2], Birman and Craggs [3], Brendle and Farb [5], Broaddus, Farb and Putman [6], Cochran, Gerges and Orr [10], Garoufalidis and Levine [14], Johnson [17, 18, 19, 20], Montesinos and Safont [27], Morita [29], Pitsch [37], [38], and Reidemeister [40]. The papers just referenced relate to the cases $k = 1-4$ in the infinite sequence of actions of $\tilde{\Gamma}_g$ on the quotient groups of the lower central series, but the possibility is there to study deeper invariants of W , obtainable in principle from deeper quotients of the lower central series. The foundations for such deeper studies have been laid in the work of Morita [30, 31], who introduced the idea of studying higher representations via crossed homomorphisms. It was proved by Day [11] that the crossed product structure discovered by Morita in the cases $k = 3$ and 4 can be generalized to all k , enabling one in principle to separate out, at each level, the new contributions.

The invariants of 3-manifolds that can be obtained in this way are known to be closely related to finite type invariants of 3-manifolds [9, 14], although as yet this approach to finite type invariants opens up many more questions than answers. For example, it is known that the Rochlin and Casson invariants of 3-manifolds appear in this setting at levels 3 and 4, respectively. It is also known that in general there are finitely many linearly independent finite-type invariants of 3-manifolds at each fixed order (or, in our setting, fixed level) k , yet at this moment no more than one topological invariant has been encountered at any level.

The simplest non-trivial example of the program mentioned above is the case $k = 2$. Here $\tilde{\Gamma}_g$ acts on $H_1(M_g) = \pi/[\pi, \pi]$. The information about W that is encoded in $\rho^2(\phi)$, where $\phi \in \text{Diff}^+(M_g)$ is the Heegaard gluing map for a Heegaard splitting of W of minimum genus, together with the images under ρ^2 of the Heegaard gluing maps of all ‘stabilizations’ of the given splitting, is what we have in mind when we refer to a ‘symplectic Heegaard splitting’.

The purpose of this article is to review the literature on symplectic Heegaard splittings of 3-manifolds and the closely related literature on linked abelian groups, with the goal of describing what we know, as completely and explicitly and efficiently as possible, in a form in which we hope will be useful for future work. At the same time, we will add a few new things that we learned in the process. That is the broad outline of what the reader can expect to find in the pages that follow.

This article dates back to 1989. At that time, the first two authors had discussed the first author’s invariant of Heegaard splittings, in [2], and had succeeded in proving three new facts : first, that the invariant in [2] could be improved in a small way; second, that the improved invariant was essentially the only invariant of Heegaard splittings that could be obtained from a symplectic Heegaard splitting; and third, that the index of stabilization of a symplectic Heegaard splitting is one. That work was set aside, in partially completed form, to gather dust in a filing cabinet. An early version of this paper had, however, been shared with the authors of [27] (and was referenced and acknowledged in [27]). Alas, it took us 18 years to prepare our work for publication! Our work was resurrected, tentatively, at roughly the time of the conference on *Groups of Diffeomorphisms* that was held in Tokyo September 11-15, 2006. As it turned out, the subject still seemed to be relevant, and since a conference proceedings was planned, we decided to update it and complete it, in the hope that it might still be useful to current workers in the area. When that decision was under discussion, the manuscript was shared with the third author, who contributed many excellent suggestions, and also answered a question posed by the first author (see §8). Soon after that, he became a coauthor.

1.2 Heegaard splittings of 3-manifolds

Let W be a closed, orientable 3-dimensional manifold. A *Heegaard surface* in W is a closed, orientable surface M of genus $g \geq 0$ embedded in W which divides W into homeomorphic handlebodies $N \cup \bar{N}$, where $N \cap \bar{N} = \partial N = \partial \bar{N} = M$. For example, if W is the 3-sphere

$$\mathbb{S}^3 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 1\},$$

then the torus

$$M = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \in \mathbb{S}^3 \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 = x_3^2 + x_4^2 = \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

is a Heegaard surface.

Proposition 1.1. *Every closed orientable 3-manifold W admits Heegaard splittings.*

See [41], for example, for a proof. One will also find there related notions of Heegaard splittings of non-orientable 3-manifolds, of open 3-manifolds such as knot complements, and of 3-manifolds with boundary, and also an excellent introduction to the topic and its many open problems from the viewpoint of geometric topology.

Since any Heegaard splitting clearly gives rise to others under homeomorphisms of W , an equivalence relation is in order.

Definition 1.2. Assume that W is an oriented 3-manifold, and write $W = N \cup \bar{N} = N' \cup \bar{N}'$. These two Heegaard splittings will be said to be *equivalent* if there is a homeomorphism $F : W \rightarrow W$ which restricts to homeomorphisms $f : N \rightarrow N'$ and $\bar{f} : \bar{N} \rightarrow \bar{N}'$. Observe that our particular way of defining equivalent Heegaard splittings involve a choice of the initial handlebody N and a choice of an orientation on W . The *genus* of the splitting $W = N \cup \bar{N}$ is the genus of N . ||

There are 3-manifolds and even prime 3-manifolds which admit more than one equivalence class of splittings (for example, see [12, 4]), there are also 3-manifolds which admit unique equivalence classes of splittings of minimal genus (e.g. lens spaces and the 3-torus $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$), and there are also 3-manifolds which admit unique equivalence classes of Heegaard splittings of every genus. A very fundamental example was studied by Waldhausen in [46], who proved:

Theorem 1.3 ([46]). *Any two Heegaard splittings of the same, but arbitrary, genus of the 3-sphere \mathbb{S}^3 are equivalent.*

After that important result became known, other manifolds were investigated. At the present writing, it seems correct to say that ‘most’ 3-manifolds admit exactly one equivalence class of minimal genus Heegaard splittings. On the other hand, many examples are known of manifolds that admit more than one equivalence class of splittings. See, for example, [28], where all the minimal genus Heegaard splittings of certain Seifert fiber spaces are determined.

If a three-manifold admits a Heegaard splitting of genus g , then it also admits of one genus g' for every $g' > g$. To see why this is the case, let $N_g \cup \bar{N}_g$ be a Heegaard splitting of W of genus g , and let $T_1 \cup \bar{T}_1$ be a Heegaard splitting of the 3-sphere \mathbb{S}^3 of genus 1. Remove a 3-ball from W and a 3-ball from \mathbb{S}^3 , choosing these 3-balls so that they meet the respective Heegaard surfaces in discs. Using these 3-balls to form the connected sum $W \# \mathbb{S}^3$, we obtain a new Heegaard splitting $(N_g \# T_1) \cup (\bar{N}_g \# \bar{T}_1)$ of $W \cong W \# \mathbb{S}^3$ of genus $g + 1$. This process is called *stabilizing* a Heegaard splitting. Note that Theorem 1.3 implies that the equivalence class of the new genus $g + 1$ splitting is independent of the choice of T_1 and of \bar{T}_1 , as subsets of \mathbb{S}^3 , since all splittings of \mathbb{S}^3 of genus 1, indeed of any genus, are equivalent. Iterating the procedure, we obtain splittings $(N_g \# T_1 \# \cdots \# T_1) \cup (\bar{N}_g \# \bar{T}_1 \# \cdots \# \bar{T}_1)$ of W of each genus $g + k$, $k > 0$.

Heegaard splittings of genus g and g' of a 3-manifold W are said to be *stably equivalent* if they have equivalent stabilizations of some genus $g+k = g'+k'$. In this regard, we have a classical result, proved in 1933 by Reidemeister [39] and (simultaneously and independently) by James Singer [44]:

Theorem 1.4 ([39], [44]). *Any two Heegaard splittings of any closed, orientable 3-manifold W are stably equivalent.*

Remark 1.5. We distinguish two types of candidates for inequivalent minimum genus Heegaard splittings of a 3-manifold. The first (we call it *ordinary*) is always present: two splittings which differ in the choice of ordering of the two handlebodies, i.e. $N \cup \bar{N}$ in one case and $\bar{N} \cup N$ in the other. Two ordinary Heegaard splittings may or may not be equivalent. The second are *all examples which are not ordinary*, e.g. the ‘horizontal’ and ‘vertical’ Heegaard splittings of certain Seifert fibered spaces [28]. In view of the fact that Theorem 1.4 was proved in 1933, it seems remarkable that the following situation exists, as we write in 2008:

- The only examples of inequivalent minimal genus Heegaard splittings of genus g of the same 3-manifold which can be proved to require more than one stabilization before they become equivalent are ordinary examples;
- The discovery of the first ordinary examples which can be proved to require more than one stabilization was made in 2008 [15].
- While non-ordinary examples have been known for some time, at this writing there is no known pair which do not become equivalent after a single stabilization. For example, the inequivalent minimal genus Heegaard splittings of Seifert fiber spaces which were studied in [28] were proved in [42] to become equivalent after a single stabilization.

Note that ordinary examples can be ruled out by a small change in the definition of equivalence, although we have chosen not to do so, because the situation as regards ordinary examples is still far from being understood. ||

Keeping Remark 1.5 in mind, we have several classical problems about Heegaard splittings:

- How many stabilizations are needed before two inequivalent Heegaard splittings of a 3-manifold become equivalent, as they must because of Theorem 1.4? Is there a uniform bound, which is independent of the choice of W and of the Heegaard surface $\partial N = \partial \bar{N}$ in W ?
- Can we use *stabilized* Heegaard splittings to find topological invariants of 3-manifolds?

An example of a 3-manifold invariant which was discovered with the help of Heegaard splittings is Casson's invariant [1].

A Heegaard splitting of a 3-manifold W is said to have *minimal genus* (or simply to be *minimal*) if there do not exist splittings of W which have smaller genus. Our second problem involves Heegaard splittings which are not stabilized. Since it can happen that a Heegaard splitting of a 3-manifold W is non-minimal in genus, but is not the stabilization of a Heegaard splitting of smaller genus (a complication which we wish to avoid), we assume from now on that wherever we consider *unstabilized* Heegaard splittings, we assume the genus to be minimal over all Heegaard splittings of the particular manifold. This brings us to another problem:

- Can we find invariants of *unstable* Heegaard splittings, and so reach a better understanding of the classification of Heegaard splittings?

Surprisingly, such invariants are very hard to come by, and little is known.

1.3 Symplectic Heegaard splittings

We begin by setting up notation that will be used throughout this paper. We will use a standard model for a symplectic space and for the symplectic group $\mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$. Let N_g be a handlebody. Then $H_1(\partial N_g)$ is a free abelian group of rank $2g$. Thinking of it as a vector space, the free abelian group $H_1(N_g; \mathbb{Z})$ is a subspace. We choose as basis elements for the former the ordered array of homology classes of the loops $a_1, \dots, a_g, b_1, \dots, b_g$ which are depicted in Figure 1. With our choices, the images of the a_i under the inclusion map $\partial N_g \rightarrow N_g$ are a basis for $H_1(N_g; \mathbb{Z})$. The

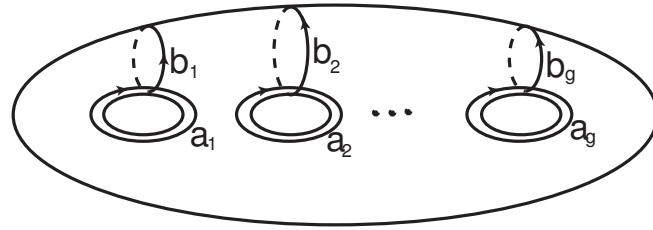


Figure 1: Curves representing a canonical basis for $H_1(\partial N_g)$

algebraic intersection pairing (\cdot, \cdot) defines a symplectic form on $H_1(\partial N_g; \mathbb{Z})$, making it into a symplectic space. The matrix of intersection numbers for our canonical basis is

$$\mathcal{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 0_g & \mathcal{I}_g \\ -\mathcal{I}_g & 0_g \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } 0_g \text{ and } \mathcal{I}_g \text{ are the } g \times g \text{ zero and identity matrices.}$$

Definition 1.6. $\mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ is the group of all $2g \times 2g$ matrices $\mathcal{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{P} \\ \mathcal{S} & \mathcal{Q} \end{pmatrix}$ over \mathbb{Z} which satisfy

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} \mathcal{J} \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{J} \quad (1)$$

where $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$ denotes the transpose of \mathcal{H} . Hence $\mathcal{H} \in \mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ if and only if its $g \times g$ blocks $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{Q}$ satisfy

$$\hat{\mathcal{R}}\mathcal{S}, \hat{\mathcal{P}}\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{R}\hat{\mathcal{P}}$$
 and $\mathcal{S}\hat{\mathcal{Q}}$ are symmetric, and $\hat{\mathcal{R}}\mathcal{Q} - \hat{\mathcal{S}}\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{R}\hat{\mathcal{Q}} - \mathcal{P}\hat{\mathcal{S}} = \mathcal{I}$. (2)

Note that $\mathcal{H} \in \mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ if and only if $\hat{\mathcal{H}} \in \mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$. \parallel

Lemma 1.7. *The group Γ_g (i.e. the image of the mapping class group under ρ^2) coincides with $\mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof. The fact that elements of Γ_g satisfy the constraints in (2) comes from the fact that topological mappings preserve algebraic intersection numbers. The fact that *every* symplectic matrix is in the image of ρ^2 can be proven by combining the classical fact that $\mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ is generated by symplectic transvections with the fact that every such symplectic transvection is the image of a Dehn twist. This fact was used by Humphries, in his famous paper [16], to find a lower bound on the number of Dehn twists needed to generate the mapping class group. He used the known fact that Γ_g cannot be generated by fewer than $2g + 1$ transvections. \square

Lemma 1.8. *Let Λ_g be the subgroup of matrices in Γ_g which are induced by topological mappings of ∂N_g which extend to homeomorphisms of N_g (the so-called handlebody subgroup). Then Λ_g coincides with the subgroup of all elements in Γ_g with a $g \times g$ block of zeros in the upper right corner.*

Proof. By our choice of a basis for $H_1(\partial N_g; \mathbb{Z})$, a topologically induced automorphism of $H_1(\partial N_g; \mathbb{Z})$ extends to an automorphism of $H_1(N_g; \mathbb{Z})$ only if it preserves the kernel of the inclusion-induced homomorphism $H_1(\partial N_g) \rightarrow H_1(N_g)$, i.e. the subgroup generated by b_1, \dots, b_g . Sufficiency is proved by finding generators for the group Λ_g , given in [34], and showing that each comes from a topological mapping on ∂N_g which extends to a homeomorphism of N_g . Explicit lifts are given in [2]. \square

In § 1.2, we saw that every closed orientable 3-manifold admits Heegaard splittings. Let us now choose coordinates to make this more explicit. Let $N = N_g$ be a standard model for an oriented handlebody of genus g , and let $\bar{N} = \phi(N)$ be a copy of N , where ϕ is a fixed orientation-reversing homeomorphism. (Note that representative diffeomorphisms are always required to be orientation-preserving.) Choosing any element $\tilde{h} \in \mathrm{Diff}^+(\partial N_g)$, we may then construct a 3-manifold W as the disjoint union of N_g and \bar{N}_g , glued together by the rule $\phi \circ \tilde{h}(x) = x$, $x \in \partial N_g$. To stress the role of \tilde{h} we will write $W = N_g \cup_{\phi \circ \tilde{h}} \bar{N}_g$. With these conventions, if we choose \tilde{h} to be the identity map, the manifold W will be the connect sum of g copies of $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{S}^1$. The mapping class group $\tilde{\Gamma}_g$ now means $\pi_0 \mathrm{Diff}^+(\partial N_g)$.

Now let $\tilde{\Lambda} = \tilde{\Lambda}_g$ denote the subgroup of $\tilde{\Gamma}_g$ consisting of mapping classes which have a representative which extends to a homeomorphism of N_g . Note that every map of ∂N_g which is isotopic to the identity extends, hence if one representative extends then so does every other representative, so $\tilde{\Lambda}_g$ is well-defined.

Proposition 1.9. *Equivalence classes of genus g Heegaard splittings of 3-manifolds are in 1-1 correspondence with double cosets in the sequence of groups $\tilde{\Gamma}_g \text{ mod } \tilde{\Lambda}_g$.*

Proof. Each Heegaard splitting of a 3-manifold determines a (non-unique) $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{\Gamma}_g$ for some g , and each $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{\Gamma}_g$ determines a 3-manifold $W = N_g \cup_{\phi \circ \tilde{h}} \bar{N}_g$. Suppose $N_g \cup_{\phi \circ \tilde{h}} \bar{N}_g$ and $N'_g \cup_{\phi \circ \tilde{h}'} \bar{N}'_g$ are equivalent splittings of a 3-manifold W . Then there is an equivalence F which restricts to equivalences f, \bar{f} on N_g, \bar{N}_g and then to $f_0 = f|_{\partial N_g}, \bar{f}_0 = \bar{f}|_{\partial \bar{N}_g}$. There is thus a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \partial N_g & \xrightarrow{\tilde{h}} & \partial N_g & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \partial \bar{N}_g \\ \downarrow f_0 & & & & \downarrow \bar{f}_0 \\ \partial N_g & \xrightarrow{\tilde{h}'} & \partial N_g & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \partial \bar{N}_g \end{array}$$

Then $\tilde{h}' f_0 = \phi^{-1} \bar{f}_0 \phi \tilde{h}$, hence $\tilde{h}' \in \tilde{\Lambda} \tilde{h} \tilde{\Lambda}$. Conversely, if $\tilde{h}' \in \tilde{\Lambda} \tilde{h} \tilde{\Lambda}$ then $\tilde{h}' f_0 = \phi^{-1} \bar{f}_0 \phi \tilde{h}$ for some $f_0, \phi^{-1} \bar{f}_0 \phi \in \tilde{\Lambda}$. Let $f, \phi^{-1} \bar{f} \phi$ be an extension of $f_0, \phi^{-1} \bar{f}_0 \phi$ to N_g . Define $F|_{N_g} = f, F|_{\bar{N}_g} = \bar{f}$. \square

For convenience, we will not distinguish between the diffeomorphism \tilde{h} and the mapping class it determines in $\tilde{\Gamma}_g$.

Corollary 1.10. *Let $W = N_g \cup_{\phi \circ \tilde{h}} \bar{N}_g$ and let $W' = N_{g'} \cup_{\phi \circ \tilde{h}'} \bar{N}_{g'}$. Let \tilde{s} be any choice of gluing map for a genus 1 splitting of \mathbb{S}^3 . Then W is homeomorphic to W' if and only if there are integers k, k' with $g + k = g' + k'$ so that $\tilde{h} \#_k \tilde{s}$ is in the same double coset of $\tilde{\Gamma}_{g+k} \text{ mod } \tilde{\Lambda}_{g+k}$ as $\tilde{h}' \#_{k'} \tilde{s}$.*

Proof. This follows directly from Theorem 1.4. \square

Corollary 1.11. *Let W be a closed, orientable 3-dimensional manifold which is defined by any Heegaard splitting of genus g with Heegaard gluing map \tilde{h} . Then invariants of the stable double coset of \tilde{h} in $\tilde{\Gamma}_g$ are topological invariants of the 3-manifold W .*

Proof. This is a direct consequence of Proposition 1.1, Proposition 1.9, and Corollary 1.10. \square

We pass to the action of $\tilde{\Gamma}_g$ on $\pi_1(\partial N_g)/[\pi_1(\partial N_g), \pi_1(\partial N_g)]$, i.e. to the representation $\rho^2 : \tilde{\Gamma}_g \rightarrow \Gamma_g$. What information might we expect to detect about Heegaard splittings from the image $\rho^2(\tilde{h})$ of our gluing map \tilde{h} in Γ_g ?

Definition 1.12. A *stabilization of index k of \mathcal{H}* is the image of $\mathcal{H} \in \Gamma_g$ under the embedding $\Gamma_g \rightarrow \Gamma_{g+k}$ defined by bordering $\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{Q}$ according to the rule

$$\mathcal{R} \mapsto 0_k \oplus \mathcal{R}, \quad \mathcal{P} \mapsto \mathcal{I}_k \oplus \mathcal{P}, \quad \mathcal{S} \mapsto -\mathcal{I}_k \oplus \mathcal{S}, \quad \mathcal{Q} \mapsto 0_k \oplus \mathcal{Q}.$$

This is a particular way of taking the direct sum of $\mathcal{H} \in \Gamma_g$ with the matrix $\mathcal{J} \in \Gamma_1$, which is the image under ρ^2 of a Heegaard gluing map that defines \mathbb{S}^2 .

Define $\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H}' \in \Gamma_g$ to be *equivalent* ($\mathcal{H} \simeq \mathcal{H}'$) if $\mathcal{H}' \in \Lambda_g \mathcal{H} \Lambda$ and *stably equivalent* ($\mathcal{H} \simeq_s \mathcal{H}'$) if \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}' have equivalent stabilizations for some index $k \geq 0$. Equivalence classes are then double cosets in $\Gamma_g \text{ mod } \Lambda_g$ and stable equivalence classes are double cosets in $\Gamma_{g+k} \text{ mod } \Lambda_{g+k}$.

A *stabilized* symplectic Heegaard splitting is the union of all stabilizations of the double coset $\Lambda_g \mathcal{H} \Lambda_g$. \parallel

This brings us to the main topic of this article. Choose any $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{\Gamma}_g$ and use it to construct a 3-manifold W as above. Let \mathcal{H} be the symplectic matrix that is induced by the action of $h = \rho^2(\tilde{h})$.

Definition 1.13. A *symplectic Heegaard splitting* of the 3-manifold $W = N_g \cup_{\phi \circ \tilde{h}} \bar{N}_g$ is the double coset $\Lambda_g \mathcal{H} \Lambda_g \subset \text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$, together with the double cosets of all stabilizations of \mathcal{H} . A symplectic Heegaard splitting is *minimal* if it is not the stabilization of a symplectic Heegaard splitting of lower genus which is in the same double coset. \parallel

1.4 Survey of the literature

The earliest investigation of Heegaard splittings were the proofs, by Singer [44] and Reidemeister [39] that all Heegaard splittings of an arbitrary 3-manifold are stably equivalent. Shortly after the publication of [39] Reidemeister asked about invariants of 3-manifolds that can be determined from a Heegaard splittings. His invariants are given in the paper [40]. He proves by an example (the Lens spaces) that the invariants he discovered distinguish manifolds which have the same fundamental group $\pi_1(W)$, and so are independent of the rank and torsion coefficients of W . Reidemeister's invariants are determined from the action of a Heegaard gluing map on $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$. We will explain exactly what he proved at the end of §6.4.

Essentially simultaneously and independently of Reidemeister's work, Seifert [43] introduced the concept of a linking form on a 3-manifold whose homology group has a torsion subgroup T , and studied the special case when T has no 2-torsion, obtaining a complete set of invariants for linked abelian groups in this special case. His very new idea was that linking numbers could be defined not just in homology spheres, but also in 3-manifolds whose \mathbb{Z} -homology group has torsion. Let W be a closed, oriented 3-manifold and suppose that the torsion subgroup T of $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$ is non-trivial. Let a, b be simple closed curves in W which represent elements of T of order α, β respectively. Since $\alpha a, \beta b$ are homologous to zero they bound surfaces $A, B \subset W$. Let $A \cdot b$ denote the algebraic intersection number of A with b , similarly define $B \cdot a$. The *linking number*

$\lambda(a, b)$ of a with b is the natural number

$$\lambda(a, b) = \frac{1}{\alpha} A \cdot b = \frac{1}{\beta} a \cdot B.$$

Seifert's invariants are defined in terms of an array of integer determinants associated to the p -primary cyclic summands of T . The invariant depends upon whether each determinant in the array is or is not a quadratic residue mod p^k . His work is, however, restricted to the case when there is no 2-torsion. In the appendix to [43], and also at the end of [40], both Seifert and Reidemeister noted that their invariants are in fact closely related, although neither makes that precise. Both [40] and [43] are, at this writing very well known but it takes some work to pin down the precise relationship so that one can move comfortably between them. See §6.4.

In [7] Burger reduced the problem of classifying linked p -groups ($p \geq 2$) to the classification of symmetric bilinear forms over \mathbb{Z}_{p^n} . His procedure, together with Minkowski's work on quadratic forms [26] gives a complete set of invariants for the case $p = 2$, but they are inconveniently cumbersome. Our contribution here is to reduce Burger's invariants to a simple and useful set. Most of what we do is probably obtainable from Burger's work together with the work of O'Meara [36]; however, our presentation is unified and part of a systematic study, hence it may be more useful than the two references [7] and [36]. We note that Kawauchi and Kojima [22] *also* studied linked abelian groups with 2-torsion. They obtained a solution of the problem which is similar to ours, however, their goal was different and the intersection between their paper and ours is small.

Invariants of Heegaard splittings, rather than of the manifold itself, were first studied in the context of symplectic Heegaard splittings, in [2]. Later, the work in [2] was further investigated in [27], from a slightly different perspective, with two motivations behind their work. The first is that they thought that linking forms in 3-manifold might give more information than intersection forms on a Heegaard surface, but that is not the case. Second, they thought that, because a finite abelian group can be decomposed as a direct sum of cyclic groups of prime power order, whereas in [2] the decomposition was as a direct sum of a (in general smaller) set of cyclic groups which are not of prime power order, that perhaps there were invariants of unstabilized Heegaard splittings that were missed in [2]. The main result in [27] is that, with one small exception in the case when there is 2-torsion, the Heegaard splitting invariants in [2] cannot be improved.

See [23] for an invariant of Heegaard splittings which is related in an interesting way to our work in this paper. The relationship will be discussed in §8 of this paper.

1.5 Six problems about symplectic Heegaard splittings

In this article we will consider six problems about symplectic Heegaard splittings, giving complete solutions for the first five and a partial solution for the sixth:

Problem 1: Find a complete set of invariants for stabilized symplectic Heegaard splittings. The full solution is in Corollary 5.16, which asserts the well-known result that a complete set of invariants are the rank of $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$, its torsion coefficients, and the complete set of linking invariants.

Problem 2: Knowing the invariants which are given in the solution to Problem 1 above, the next step is to learn how to compute them. Problem 2 asks for a constructive procedure for computing the invariants in Problem 1 for particular $\mathcal{H} \in \Gamma$. The easy part of this, i.e. the computation of invariants which determine $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$, is given in Theorem 2.4. The hard part is in the analysis of the linking invariants associated to the torsion subgroup of $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$. See §6.2 for the case when p is odd and §6.3 for the case where there is 2-torsion.

Problem 3: Determine whether there is a bound on the stabilization index of a symplectic Heegaard splitting. We will prove that there is a uniform bound, and it is 1. See Corollary 5.22.

Problem 4: Find a complete set of invariants which characterize minimal (unstabilized) symplectic Heegaard splittings and learn how to compute them. In Theorem 7.5 we will prove that the only invariant is a strengthened form of the invariant which was discovered in [2], using very different methods. Example 7.14 shows that we have, indeed, found an invariant which is stronger than the one in [2].

Problem 5: Count the number of equivalence classes of minimal (unstabilized) symplectic Heegaard splittings. The answer is given in Theorem 7.7.

Problem 6: This problem asks for a normal form which allows one to choose a unique representative for the collection of matrices in an unstabilized double coset in $\Gamma_g \pmod{\Lambda_g}$. We were only able to give a partial solution to this problem. In §7.5 we explain the difficulty.

In §8 we go a little bit beyond the main goal of this paper, and consider whether the work in §3 of this paper can be generalized to the higher order terms in the Johnson-Morita filtration. As we shall see, the approach generalizes, but it does not yield anything new.

2 Symplectic matrices : a partial normalization

Our task in this section is the proof of Theorem 2.4, which gives a partial solution to Problem 2 and tells us how to recognize when a symplectic Heegaard splitting is stabilized.

2.1 Preliminaries

We follow the notation that we set up §1. Let \tilde{h} be the gluing map for a Heegaard splitting of a 3-manifold W . We wish to study the double coset $\Lambda_g h \Lambda_g \subset \Gamma$. For that it will be helpful to learn

a little bit more about the subgroup Λ_g . Recall that, by Lemma 1.8, the group Λ_g is the subgroup of elements in Γ_g with a $g \times g$ block of zeros in the upper right corner.

Lemma 2.1. *The group Λ_g is the semi-direct product of its normal subgroup*

$$\Omega = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{I} & 0 \\ \mathcal{Z} & \mathcal{I} \end{pmatrix} \mid \mathcal{Z} \text{ symmetric} \right\} \text{ and its subgroup } \Sigma = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A} & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \mid \mathcal{A} \text{ unimodular} \right\}.$$

Proof. Since a general matrix $\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A} & 0 \\ \mathcal{C} & \mathcal{D} \end{pmatrix} \in \Lambda_g$ is symplectic, it follows from (2) that $\hat{\mathcal{A}}\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{I}$, hence $\hat{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{D}^{-1}$, so $\mathcal{A} \in \text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$. Since $\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{A}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \in \Lambda_g$, it follows that the most general matrix in Λ_g has the form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A} & 0 \\ \mathcal{C} & \mathcal{A}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{A}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{I} & 0 \\ \mathcal{Z} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{I} & 0 \\ \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{-1}\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{A}^{-1} & \mathcal{I} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A} & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

with $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{A}\mathcal{C}$. But then (by (2) again) \mathcal{Z} must be symmetric. A simple calculation reveals that the conjugate of any element in Ω by an element in Λ is in Ω . The semi-direct product structure follows from the fact that both Σ and Ω embed naturally in Λ , and that they generate Λ . \square

In several places in this article it will be necessary to pass between the two canonical ways of decomposing a finite abelian group T into cyclic summands. We record here the following well-known theorem:

Theorem 2.2 (The fundamental theorem for finitely generated abelian groups). *Let G be a finitely generated abelian group. Then the following hold:*

- (i) *G is a direct sum of r infinite cyclic groups and a finite abelian group T . The group T is a direct sum of t finite cyclic subgroups $T^{(1)} \oplus \dots \oplus T^{(t)}$, where $T^{(i)}$ has order τ_i . Each τ_i divides τ_{i+1} , $1 \leq i \leq t-1$. The integers $r, t, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_t$ are a complete set of invariants of the isomorphism class of G .*

Let p_1, \dots, p_k be the prime divisors of τ_t . Then each integer τ_i , $1 \leq i \leq t$ has a decomposition as a product of primes:

$$\tau_i = p_1^{e_{i,1}} p_2^{e_{i,2}} \cdots p_k^{e_{i,k}}, \quad 0 \leq e_{1,d} \leq e_{2,d} \leq \cdots \leq e_{t,d}, \quad \text{for each } 1 \leq d \leq k. \quad (3)$$

- (ii) *T is also a direct sum of p -primary groups $T(p_1) \oplus \dots \oplus T(p_k)$. Here each $T(p_d)$ decomposes in a unique way as a direct sum of cyclic groups, each of which has order a power of p_d . Focusing on one such prime p_d , $1 \leq d \leq k$, the group $T(p_d)$ is a sum of cyclic groups of orders $p_d^{e_{1,d}}, p_d^{e_{2,d}}, \dots, p_d^{e_{t,d}}$, where the powers $e_{i,d}$ that occur are not necessarily distinct. That is, we have:*

$$e_{1,d} = e_{2,d} = \cdots = e_{t_1,d} < e_{t_1+1,d} = \cdots = e_{t_2,d} < \cdots < e_{t_r+1,d} = e_{t_r+2,d} = \cdots = e_{t_{r+1},d}. \quad (4)$$

- (iii) Let y_i be a generator of the cyclic group of order τ_i in (i) above. Let $g_{i,d}$ be a generator of the cyclic group of order $p_d^{e_{i,d}}$ in (ii) above. Note that there may be more than one group with this order. Then the generators $g_{i,d}$ and y_i , where $1 \leq i \leq t$ and $1 \leq d \leq k$ are related by:

$$g_{i,d} = \left(\frac{\tau_i}{(p_d^{e_{i,d}})} \right) y_i = (p_1^{e_{i,1}} p_2^{e_{i,2}} \cdots p_{d-1}^{e_{i,d-1}} p_{d+1}^{e_{i,d+1}} \cdots p_k^{e_{i,k}}) y_i. \quad (5)$$

The following corollary to statement (i) of Theorem 2.2 allows us to transform a presentation matrix for a finitely generated abelian group into a particularly simple form.

Corollary 2.3 (Smith normal form, see, e.g., [34, Theorem II.9]). *Let \mathcal{P} be any $g \times g$ integer matrix. Then there exist $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} \in \mathrm{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z})$ so that $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{V} = \mathrm{Diag}(1, \dots, 1, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_t, 0, \dots, 0)$, where the τ_i are nonnegative integers which are different from 1 and satisfying $\tau_i | \tau_{i+1}$ for all $1 \leq i < g$. The diagonal matrix is called the Smith normal form of \mathcal{P} . Additionally, the Smith normal form of a matrix is unique, so that in particular the torsion free rank r (the number of zeros in the diagonal) and the torsion rank t are unique. The number of 1's is the index of stabilization of the symplectic Heegaard splitting, which can vary.*

2.2 A partial normal form

Theorem 2.4. *Let*

$$\mathcal{H} = \rho^2(\tilde{h}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{P} \\ \mathcal{S} & \mathcal{Q} \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

be the symplectic matrix associated to a given Heegaard splitting of a 3-manifold W , where \tilde{h} is the Heegaard gluing map. Then:

- (i) *The g -dimensional matrix P is a relation matrix for $H = H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$. This is true, independent of the choice of \mathcal{H} in its double coset modulo Λ_g . Different choices correspond to different choices of basis for H .*

- (ii) *The double coset $\Lambda_g \mathcal{H} \Lambda_g$ has a representative:*

$$\mathcal{H}' = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{R}^{(2)} & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{P}^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline -\mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{S}^{(2)} & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{Q}^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} \end{array} \right), \quad (7)$$

where $\mathcal{P}^{(2)} = \text{Diag}^c(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_t)$ with the τ_i positive integers satisfying $\tau_i | \tau_{i+1}$ for $1 \leq i < t$. In this representation the submatrix

$$\mathcal{H}^{(2)} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \mathcal{R}^{(2)} & \mathcal{P}^{(2)} \\ \hline \mathcal{S}^{(2)} & \mathcal{Q}^{(2)} \end{array} \right) \quad (8)$$

is symplectic.

- (iii) The $t \times t$ matrix $\mathcal{P}^{(2)}$ is a relation matrix for the torsion subgroup T of H , which is a direct sum of cyclic groups of orders τ_1, \dots, τ_t . The number r of zeros in the lower part of the diagonal of $P^{(1)} = \text{Diag}(1, \dots, 1, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_t, 0, \dots, 0)$ is the free rank of H and the number of 1's is the index of stabilization of the splitting. In particular, a symplectic Heegaard splitting with defining matrix $\mathcal{H} \in \text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ is unstabilized precisely when the diagonal matrix $\mathcal{P}^{(1)}$ contains no unit entries.
- (iv) We may further assume that every entry $q_{ij} \in \mathcal{Q}^{(2)}$ and every entry $r_{ij} \in \mathcal{R}^{(2)}$ is constrained as follows. Assume that $i \leq j$. Then:

$$0 \leq q_{ji} < \tau_j, \quad q_{ij} = (\tau_j / \tau_i) q_{ji}, \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leq r_{ij} < \tau_i, \quad r_{ji} = (\tau_j / \tau_i) r_{ij}.$$

Proof. Proof of (i). Apply the Mayer-Vietoris sequence to the decomposition of the 3-manifold W that arises through the Heegaard splitting $N_g \cup_{\phi \circ \tilde{\iota}} \bar{N}_g$.

Proof of (ii). The proof is a fun exercise in manipulating symplectic matrices, but without lots of care the proof will not be very efficient.

In view of Lemma 2.1, the most general element in the double coset of $\mathcal{H} = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{P} \\ \mathcal{S} & \mathcal{Q} \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ has the form

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{I} & 0 \\ \mathcal{Z}_1 & \mathcal{I} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{U} & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\mathcal{U}}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{P} \\ \mathcal{S} & \mathcal{Q} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathcal{V}}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{V} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{I} & 0 \\ \mathcal{Z}_2 & \mathcal{I} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * & \mathcal{U} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{V} \\ * & * \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

where \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} are arbitrary matrices in $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$.

Choose $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} \in \text{GL}(t, \mathbb{Z})$ so that

$$\mathcal{P}^{(1)} = (I \oplus \mathcal{U} \oplus I)(\mathcal{P})(I \oplus \mathcal{V} \oplus I) = \text{Diag}(1, 1, \dots, 1, \tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_t, 0, \dots, 0) \in \text{GL}(g, \mathbb{Z}).$$

By Corollary 2.3, this is always possible. Let $\mathcal{P}^{(2)} = \text{Diag}(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_t) \in \text{GL}(t, \mathbb{Z})$. Using (9), we have shown that \mathcal{H} is in the same double coset as

$$\mathcal{H}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R}^{(1)} & \mathcal{P}^{(1)} \\ \mathcal{S}^{(1)} & \mathcal{Q}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \mathcal{R}_{11} & \mathcal{R}_{12} & \mathcal{R}_{13} & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathcal{R}_{21} & \mathcal{R}_{22} & \mathcal{R}_{23} & 0 & \mathcal{P}^{(2)} & 0 \\ \mathcal{R}_{31} & \mathcal{R}_{32} & \mathcal{R}_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \mathcal{S}_{11} & \mathcal{S}_{12} & \mathcal{S}_{13} & \mathcal{Q}_{11} & \mathcal{Q}_{12} & \mathcal{Q}_{13} \\ \mathcal{S}_{21} & \mathcal{S}_{22} & \mathcal{S}_{23} & \mathcal{Q}_{21} & \mathcal{Q}_{22} & \mathcal{Q}_{23} \\ \mathcal{S}_{31} & \mathcal{S}_{32} & \mathcal{S}_{33} & \mathcal{Q}_{31} & \mathcal{Q}_{32} & \mathcal{Q}_{33} \end{array} \right) \quad (10)$$

This is the first step in our partial normal form.

It will be convenient to write $\mathcal{H}^{(1)}$ in several different ways in block form. The first one is the block decomposition in (10). In each of the other cases, given below, the main decomposition is into square $g \times g$ blocks, and these blocks will not be further decomposed (although much later they will be modified):

$$\mathcal{H}^{(1)} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} \mathcal{A}_{11} & \mathcal{A}_{12} & \mathcal{B}_{11} & 0 \\ \mathcal{A}_{21} & \mathcal{A}_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \mathcal{C}_{11} & \mathcal{C}_{12} & \mathcal{D}_{11} & \mathcal{D}_{12} \\ \mathcal{C}_{21} & \mathcal{C}_{22} & \mathcal{D}_{21} & \mathcal{D}_{22} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \mathcal{A} & \mathcal{B} \\ \hline \mathcal{C} & \mathcal{D} \end{array} \right) \quad (11)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{11} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R}_{11} & \mathcal{R}_{12} \\ \mathcal{R}_{21} & \mathcal{R}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, & \mathcal{B}_{11} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{I} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{P}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, & \mathcal{C}_{11} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{S}_{11} & \mathcal{S}_{12} \\ \mathcal{S}_{21} & \mathcal{S}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \dots \\ \mathcal{A}_{12} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R}_{13} \\ \mathcal{R}_{23} \end{pmatrix}, & \mathcal{A}_{21} &= (\mathcal{R}_{31} \ \mathcal{R}_{32}), & \mathcal{A}_{22} &= (\mathcal{R}_{33}), \dots \end{aligned}$$

In general, the blocks $\mathcal{R}_{ij}, \mathcal{A}_{ij}, \dots$ are *not* square, however $\mathcal{R}^{(2)}, \mathcal{S}^{(2)}, \mathcal{P}^{(2)}, \mathcal{Q}^{(2)}$ are square $t \times t$ matrices.

Now $\mathcal{H}^{(1)} \in \Gamma_g$, hence its $g \times g$ block satisfy the conditions (1) and (2). Working with the decomposition of $\mathcal{H}^{(1)}$ into the block form given in (10), one sees that because of the special form of $\mathcal{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{B}_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, the $2(g-r) \times 2(g-r)$ matrix $\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A}_{11} & \mathcal{B}_{11} \\ \mathcal{C}_{11} & \mathcal{D}_{11} \end{pmatrix}$ *also* satisfies (1) and (2), now with respect to its $(g-r) \times (g-r)$ block. From there it follows (using Definition 1.6) that the matrix given in (10) is in the group $\Gamma_{2(g-r)}$. One may then verify without difficulty that the augmented matrix

$$\mathcal{M}^{(2)} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} \mathcal{A}_{11} & 0 & \mathcal{B}_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \mathcal{C}_{11} & 0 & \mathcal{D}_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \mathcal{R}_{11} & \mathcal{R}_{12} & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathcal{R}_{21} & \mathcal{R}^{(2)} & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{P}^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \mathcal{S}_{11} & \mathcal{S}_{12} & 0 & \mathcal{Q}_{11} & \mathcal{Q}_{12} & 0 \\ \mathcal{S}_{21} & \mathcal{S}^{(2)} & 0 & \mathcal{Q}_{21} & \mathcal{Q}^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} \end{array} \right), \quad (12)$$

which has dimension $2g$ again, *also* satisfies the conditions (1) and (2), now with respect to its $g \times g$ block, and so $\mathcal{H}^{(2)}$ is in Γ_g .

We will need further information about $\mathcal{H}^{(1)}$ and $\mathcal{M}^{(2)}$. Returning to (10), and using the right decomposition of $\mathcal{H}^{(1)}$, we now verify that conditions (1) and (2) imply the following relations

between the subblocks:

$$\mathcal{Q}_{13} = \mathcal{Q}_{23} = \mathcal{R}_{31} = \mathcal{R}_{32} = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\mathcal{P}^{(2)} \mathcal{Q}_{21} = \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{12} \quad (14)$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{12} \mathcal{P}^{(2)} = \hat{\mathcal{R}}_{21} \quad (15)$$

$$\mathcal{P}^{(2)} \mathcal{Q}^{(2)} \text{ symmetric} \quad (16)$$

$$\mathcal{R}^{(2)} \mathcal{P}^{(2)} \text{ symmetric} \quad (17)$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_{11}, \mathcal{R}_{11} \text{ symmetric} \quad (18)$$

Now observe that if $\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A} & \mathcal{B} \\ \mathcal{C} & \mathcal{D} \end{pmatrix} \in \Gamma_g$ then (1) and (2) imply that

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A} & \mathcal{B} \\ \mathcal{C} & \mathcal{D} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathcal{D}} & -\hat{\mathcal{B}} \\ -\hat{\mathcal{C}} & \hat{\mathcal{A}} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (19)$$

Using equation (19) to compute $(\mathcal{M}^{(2)})^{-1}$, and making use of the conditions in (13)-(18), one may then verify that the product matrix $(\mathcal{M}^{(2)})^{-1} \mathcal{H}^{(1)}$ has a $g \times g$ block of zeros in the upper right corner. But then $(\mathcal{M}^{(2)})^{-1} \mathcal{H}^{(1)} \in \Lambda_g$, hence $\mathcal{M}^{(2)}$ and $\mathcal{H}^{(1)}$ are in the same double coset.

Further normalizations are now possible. Since \mathcal{R}_{11} and \mathcal{Q}_{11} are symmetric (by the symplectic constraints (2)) the following matrices are in the subgroup $\Omega \subset \Lambda_g$ defined in Lemma 2.1:

$$\mathcal{N}_1 = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline -\mathcal{Q}_{11} & -\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_{21} & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 \\ -\mathcal{Q}_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} \end{array} \right) \quad \mathcal{N}_2 = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline -\mathcal{R}_{11} & -\mathcal{R}_{21} & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 \\ -\hat{\mathcal{R}}_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} \end{array} \right)$$

Computing, we find that

$$\mathcal{N}_1 \mathcal{M}^{(2)} \mathcal{N}_2 = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{R}^{(2)} & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{P}^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathcal{I} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & \mathcal{S}^{(2)} & 0 & 0 & \mathcal{Q}^{(2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

Since this matrix is in Γ_g , its entries satisfy the conditions (1) and (2). An easy check shows that the lower left $g \times g$ box necessarily agrees with the entries in the matrix defined in the statement of Theorem 2.4. Thus $\mathcal{H}^{(2)} = \mathcal{N}_1 \mathcal{M}^{(2)} \mathcal{N}_2$ is in the same double coset as $\mathcal{M}^{(2)}$, $\mathcal{H}^{(1)}$ and \mathcal{H} . This completes the proof of (ii).

Proof of (iii). In (i) we saw that in the partial normal form the matrix $\mathcal{I}_{g-r-t} \oplus \mathcal{P}^{(2)} \oplus 0_r$ is a relation matrix for H . Since H is a finitely generated abelian group, it is a direct sum of t cyclic

groups of order τ_1, \dots, τ_t and r infinite cyclic groups and $g - r - t$ trivial groups. The $g - r - t$ trivial groups indicate that the symplectic Heegaard splitting has been stabilized $g - r - t$ times. That is, (iii) is true.

Proof of (iv). We consider additional changes in the submatrix $\mathcal{H}^{(2)}$ which leave the $\mathcal{P}^{(2)}$ -block unchanged. Note that by Lemma 2.1, any changes in the double coset of $\mathcal{H}^{(2)}$ in Γ_t can be lifted canonically to corresponding changes in the double coset of \mathcal{H}' in Γ_g , and therefore it suffices to consider modifications to the double coset of $\mathcal{H}^{(2)}$ in Γ_t . To simplify notation for the remainder of this proof, we set $\mathcal{H}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{P} \\ \mathcal{S} & \mathcal{Q} \end{pmatrix}$

Choose any element $\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{I}_t & 0_t \\ \mathcal{Z} & \mathcal{I}_t \end{pmatrix}$ in the subgroup Ω_t of $\mathrm{Sp}(2t, \mathbb{Z})$. Then:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{I}_t & 0_t \\ \mathcal{Z} & \mathcal{I}_t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{P} \\ \mathcal{S} & \mathcal{Q} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{P} \\ \star & \mathcal{Q} + \mathcal{Z}\mathcal{P} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{P} \\ \mathcal{S} & \mathcal{Q} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{I}_t & 0_t \\ \mathcal{Z} & \mathcal{I}_t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R} + \mathcal{P}\mathcal{Z} & \mathcal{P} \\ \star & \mathcal{Q} \end{pmatrix}$$

Let $\mathcal{Q} = (q_{ij})$, $\mathcal{R} = (r_{ij})$, $\mathcal{Z} = (z_{ij})$. Then $\mathcal{Z}\mathcal{P} = (\tau_j z_{ij})$ and $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{Z} = (\tau_i z_{ij})$. Therefore we may perform multiplications as above so that if $i \leq j$ then $0 \leq q_{ji} < \tau_j$ and $0 \leq r_{ij} < \tau_i$. The fact that $\mathcal{H}^{(2)}$ is symplectic shows that $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{Q}$ and $\mathcal{R}\mathcal{P}$ are symmetric. Therefore $q_{ij} = (\tau_j/\tau_i)q_{ji}$, $r_{ji} = (\tau_j/\tau_i)r_{ij}$. Thus the matrices \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{R} are completely determined once we fix the entries q_{ji} and r_{ij} which satisfy $i \leq j$. This completes the proof of (iv), and so of Theorem 2.4. \square

Remark 2.5. As noted in §1.2, we made two choices when we defined equivalence of Heegaard splittings: the choice of one of the two handlebodies as the preferred one, and the choice of a preferred orientation on the 3-manifold W . When we allow for all possible choices, we see that the symplectic matrix \mathcal{H} of Theorem 2.4 is replaced by 4 possible symplectic matrices, related by the operations of taking the transpose and the inverse and the inverse of the transpose:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R}^{(2)} & \mathcal{P}^{(2)} \\ \mathcal{S}^{(2)} & \mathcal{Q}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathcal{R}}^{(2)} & \hat{\mathcal{S}}^{(2)} \\ \hat{\mathcal{P}}^{(2)} & \hat{\mathcal{Q}}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathcal{Q}}^{(2)} & -\hat{\mathcal{P}}^{(2)} \\ -\hat{\mathcal{S}}^{(2)} & \hat{\mathcal{R}}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{Q}^{(2)} & -\mathcal{S}^{(2)} \\ -\mathcal{P}^{(2)} & \mathcal{R}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Any one of the four could equally well have been chosen as a representative of the Heegaard splitting. These four matrices may or may not be in the same double coset. \parallel

2.3 Uniqueness questions

There is a source of non-uniqueness in the partial normal form of Theorem 2.4. It lies in the fact that further normalizations are possible after those in (iv) of Theorem 2.4, but they are difficult to understand. By Lemma 2.1, we know that Λ_t is the semi-direct product of the normal subgroup Ω_t and the subgroup Σ_t that were defined there. We already determined how left and right multiplication by elements in Ω_t change \mathcal{H}' in the proof of part (iv) of Theorem 2.4. We now investigate further changes, using left (resp right) multiplication by matrices in Σ_t .

Lemma 2.6. *Assume that $\mathcal{P}^{(2)} = \text{Diag}(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_t)$ is fixed, and that $\mathcal{P}^{(2)}\mathcal{Q}^{(2)} = \hat{\mathcal{Q}}^{(2)}\mathcal{P}^{(2)}$. Then there is a well-defined subgroup G of $\Sigma_t \times \Sigma_t$, determined by the condition that there exist matrices $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} \in \text{GL}(t, \mathbb{Z})$ such that $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{P}^{(2)} = \mathcal{P}^{(2)}\mathcal{V}$. Equivalently, there exist symplectic matrices $U, V \in \Sigma_t$ such that $(U, V) \in G \iff$*

$$U \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R}^{(2)} & \mathcal{P}^{(2)} \\ \mathcal{S}^{(2)} & \mathcal{Q}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} V = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{U} & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\mathcal{U}}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R}^{(2)} & \mathcal{P}^{(2)} \\ \mathcal{S}^{(2)} & \mathcal{Q}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{V} & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\mathcal{V}}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \star & \mathcal{P}^{(2)} \\ \star & \hat{\mathcal{U}}^{-1}\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}\hat{\mathcal{V}}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (20)$$

For later use, we also have that if $(\mathcal{P}^{(2)})^{-1}$ is the diagonal matrix whose i^{th} entry is the rational number $1/\tau_i$, then $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}(\mathcal{P}^{(2)})^{-1}$ will be replaced by $\hat{\mathcal{U}}^{-1}(\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}(\mathcal{P}^{(2)})^{-1})\mathcal{U}^{-1}$.

Proof. The statement in (20) is a simple calculation. We need to prove that it determines a group. Suppose that $(U_1, V_1), (U_2, V_2) \in G$. Then $\mathcal{U}_i\mathcal{P}^{(2)} = \mathcal{P}^{(2)}\mathcal{V}_i$ for $i = 1, 2$, so $\mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{U}_2\mathcal{P}^{(2)} = \mathcal{U}_1\mathcal{P}^{(2)}\hat{\mathcal{V}}_2 = \mathcal{P}^{(2)}\hat{\mathcal{V}}_1\hat{\mathcal{V}}_2$. Therefore $(U_1U_2, V_1V_2) \in G$. Also, $(\mathcal{P}^{(2)})^{-1}\mathcal{U}_1^{-1} = \hat{\mathcal{V}}_1^{-1}(\mathcal{P}^{(2)})^{-1}$, which implies that $(U_1^{-1}, V_1^{-1}) \in G$, so G is a group. It is immediate that $\mathcal{P}^{(2)}$ remains unchanged and that $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}(\mathcal{P}^{(2)})^{-1}$ changes in the stated way. \square

Remark 2.7. The condition $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{P}^{(2)} = \mathcal{P}^{(2)}\hat{\mathcal{V}}$ means that \mathcal{U} is restricted to $t \times t$ unimodular matrices which satisfy the condition: $\mathcal{U} = (u_{ij})$, where u_{ji} is divisible by τ_j/τ_i whenever $j < i$. There are no restrictions on u_{ij} when $j \geq i$ other than that the determinant $|u_{ij}| = \pm 1$. $\|$

Remark 2.8. We were unable to find a nice way to choose U and V so as to obtain a unique representative of the double coset of a symplectic Heegaard splitting, in the case when H is not torsion-free. The reason will become clear in §6: invariants of the matrix $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}(\mathcal{P}^{(2)})^{-1}$, and so also a normal form, depend crucially on whether or not there is 2-torsion in the torsion subgroup T of H , and so a general rule cannot be easily stated. See also the discussion in §7.5. $\|$

3 Presentation theory for finitely generated abelian groups

We are ready to begin the main work in this article. In Section 1 we described the topological motivation that underlies the work in this paper, namely we were interested in understanding all topological invariants of a 3-manifold W and of its Heegaard splittings that might arise through symplectic Heegaard splittings. In Theorem 2.4 we saw that the matrix associated to a symplectic Heegaard splitting gives a natural presentation of $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$. Therefore it is natural to begin our work by investigating the theory of presentations of abelian groups. Our goal is to understand, fully, that part of the obstruction to stable equivalence coming from a symplectic Heegaard splitting.

We begin by introducing the two concepts of isomorphism and equivalence of presentations. The rank of a presentation is defined and a concept of stabilizing a presentation (thereby increasing the rank) is introduced. Most of this is aimed at Theorem 3.15, which gives necessary and sufficient conditions for an automorphism of H to lift to an automorphism of the free group of a presentation. Theorem 3.15 implies Corollaries 3.16, 3.17 and 3.18, which assert (in various ways) that any two presentations of the same finitely generated abelian group which are of non-minimal equal rank are equivalent. From this it follows that at most a single stabilization is required to remove any obstruction to equivalence between two presentations. This does not solve Problem 3, but it is a first step in the direction of this problem's solution. We remark that, by contrast, the usual proof of Tietze's Theorem on equivalence of two particular presentations of an arbitrary finitely generated but in general non-abelian group shows that presentations of rank r, r' become equivalent after stabilizations of index r', r , respectively [25].

The latter half of the section focuses on presentations of minimal rank of a finitely generated abelian group. An “orientation” and a “volume” on H are defined. The determinant of an endomorphism h of abelian groups, and hence of a presentation π of an abelian group, is introduced. The key result is Theorem 3.26, which gives necessary and sufficient conditions for an isomorphism between two *minimal* presentations to lift to the presentation level. Corollary 3.27 follows: two minimal presentations of H are equivalent if and only if they have the same volume on H . The section closes with two examples which illustrate the application of Theorem 3.26 and Corollary 3.27 to explicit group presentations.

In §7, we will apply the notion of “volume” to obtain invariants of Heegaard splittings. It turns out that associated to a symplectic Heegaard splitting is a natural presentation of the first homology group, and thus an induced volume. We will use the interplay between this volume and a linking form on the first homology group to find invariants of Heegaard splittings.

3.1 Equivalence classes of not-necessarily minimal presentations

We begin our work with several definitions which may seem unnecessary and even pedantic; however, extra care now will help to make what follows later seem natural and appropriate.

Definition 3.1. A *free pair* is a pair of groups (F, R) with $R \subset F$ and F free abelian and finitely generated; its *quotient* is F/R . If H is a finitely generated abelian group, a *presentation* of H is a surjection $\pi : F \rightarrow H$, with F again a finitely generated free abelian group. The *rank* of a free pair and of a presentation is the rank of F . Direct sums of these objects are defined in the obvious way. The *index k stabilization of a free pair* (F, R) is the free pair $(F \oplus \mathbb{Z}^k, R \oplus \mathbb{Z}^k)$, and the *index k stabilization of a presentation* $\pi : F \rightarrow H$ is the presentation $\pi \oplus 0 : F \oplus \mathbb{Z}^k \rightarrow H$. ||

Definition 3.2. An *isomorphism of free pairs* $(F, R), (F', R')$ is an isomorphism $f : F \rightarrow F'$ such that $f(R) = R'$. An *isomorphism of presentations* is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\pi} & H \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ F' & \xrightarrow{\pi'} & H' \end{array}$$

with f, h isomorphisms. If $H = H'$, then we have the stronger notion of an *equivalence of presentations*, which is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\pi} & H \\ f \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ F' & \xrightarrow{\pi'} & \end{array}$$

with f an isomorphism. Two free pairs (resp. two presentations) are *stably isomorphic* (resp. *stably equivalent*) if they have isomorphic (resp. equivalent) stabilizations. If $\pi : F \rightarrow H$, $\pi' : F' \rightarrow H$ are both of minimal rank and stably equivalent, then we define the *stabilization index* of π, π' to be the smallest index k such that π, π' have equivalent stabilizations of index k . ||

Example 3.3. To see that equivalence and isomorphism of presentations are distinct concepts, let $F = \mathbb{Z}$ and let $H = \mathbb{Z}_5$ with $\pi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5$ defined by $\pi(1) = 1$ and $\pi' : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5$ defined by $\pi'(1) = 2$. Then π and π' are isomorphic because the automorphism $h : \mathbb{Z}_5 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5$ defined by $h(1) = 2$ lifts to the identity automorphism of \mathbb{Z} . However, it is easy to see that π and π' are not equivalent. ||

The standard ‘elementary divisor theorem’ concerning presentations of abelian groups may be phrased as follows:

Proposition 3.4. *Two free pairs are isomorphic if and only if they have the same rank and isomorphic quotients. For any pair (F, R) there is a basis f_i of F and integers m_i so that $\{m_i f_i \mid m_i \neq 0\}$ is a basis for R . The f_i and m_i may be chosen so that $m_i | m_{i+1}$ for all i .*

Since we can always stabilize two pairs to the same rank, two pairs are stably isomorphic if and only if their quotients are isomorphic.

We now investigate equivalence classes of presentations of a finitely generated abelian group H .

Definition 3.5. If H is a finitely generated abelian group, its *rank* is, equivalently,

- the minimal number of infinite and finite cyclic direct summands required to construct H
- the minimal rank of a presentation of H
- the number of torsion coefficients of the torsion subgroup T of H plus the rank of H/T .

A presentation of minimal rank is simply called a minimal presentation. ||

Lemma 3.6. Every non-minimal presentation $F \xrightarrow{\pi} H$ is equivalent to a presentation of the form $F' \oplus \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\pi' \oplus 0} H$, where π' is a presentation of H . Every presentation of H is a stabilization of a minimal one.

Proof. Clearly, by stabilizing, H has a presentation of every rank $\geq \text{rank } H$. Let $F' \xrightarrow{j} H$ be a presentation of rank $(\text{rank } F - 1)$. By Proposition 3.4, the stabilization of j is isomorphic to $F \xrightarrow{\pi} H$, say by a diagram of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\pi} & H \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ F' \oplus \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{j \oplus 0} & H \end{array}$$

Hence

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\pi} & H \\ f \downarrow & \nearrow h^{-1} \circ (j \oplus 0) & \\ F' \oplus \mathbb{Z} & & \end{array}$$

is an equivalence, as desired. By induction, we conclude that every presentation of H is a stabilization of a minimal one. \square

In the next few lemmas, we will show that all presentations of H are stably equivalent and that the index of stabilization required is at most one.

Lemma 3.7. Let n be the rank of $\text{rank}(H/T)$ and let $T = \text{Tor}(H)$. Then any presentation of H is equivalent to one of the form $F \oplus \mathbb{Z}^n \xrightarrow{\pi} H$, where $\pi|_F$ is a presentation of T and $\pi|_{\mathbb{Z}^n}$ is injective.

Proof. A presentation of the required type certainly exists and may be of any rank $\geq \text{rank } H$. The proof that any presentation is equivalent to one of this form is similar to the proof of Lemma 3.6. \square

Lemma 3.8. *Let h be an automorphism of H which acts trivially on T . Then for any presentation $\pi : F \rightarrow H$ there is an automorphism f of F so that*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\pi} & H \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ F & \xrightarrow{\pi} & H \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. By Lemma 3.7, our presentation is equivalent to the direct sum of presentations $F_0 \rightarrow T$ and $\mathbb{Z}^n \xrightarrow{id} \mathbb{Z}^n$, where H has been decomposed as $T \oplus \mathbb{Z}^n$. Representing elements of H by column vectors $\begin{pmatrix} t \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ with $t \in T, z \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, any automorphism h of H must be of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} t \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ z \end{pmatrix},$$

where $A : T \rightarrow T$ and $C : \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$ are automorphisms and $B : \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow T$ is a homomorphism; by hypothesis, $A = 1$. If we lift B to a homomorphism $\bar{B} : \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow F_0$, then the endomorphism $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \bar{B} \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}$ of $F_0 \oplus \mathbb{Z}^n$ is an automorphism which clearly induces $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & B \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}$ on $T \oplus \mathbb{Z}^n = H$, as desired. \square

Definition 3.9. In the situation of Lemma 3.8, we say that f *lifts* h . \parallel

Corollary 3.10. *Using the notation of the proof of Lemma 3.8, if h is any automorphism of H so that $h|_T$ lifts to F_0 , then h lifts to F .*

Proof. Let $g = (h|_T) \oplus 1_{\mathbb{Z}^n}$. Clearly g lifts to $F_0 \oplus \mathbb{Z}^n$. Hence $h \circ g^{-1} = 1$ on T , so hg^{-1} also lifts. We conclude $(hg^{-1}) \circ g$ lifts, as desired. \square

Definition 3.11. Let $f : F \rightarrow F$ be an endomorphism. Since F is free abelian, we may represent f by a matrix with respect to any basis for F . We define the *determinant* of F to be the determinant of any such matrix. Clearly $\det f$ is well-defined, up to sign, independent of the choice of basis. \parallel

Lemma 3.12. *Let T be an abelian p -group for some prime p . Let $\pi : F \rightarrow T$ be a presentation and let $h : T \rightarrow T$ be an automorphism. Then there is an endomorphism (which we are not claiming is an automorphism) $f : F \rightarrow F$ lifting h so that p does not divide $\det f$.*

Proof. Since F is a *free* abelian group, it is easy to construct an endomorphism f of F that lifts h , so the key point is to construct one so that p does not divide $\det(f)$.

By Lemma 3.6, the presentation π is equivalent to $\pi_0 \oplus 0^k : F_0 \oplus \mathbb{Z}^k \rightarrow T$ with π_0 minimal (here possibly $k = 0$). Choose $f_0 \in \text{End } F_0$ so that $\pi_0 f_0 = h\pi_0$, and let $f = f_0 \oplus 1_{\mathbb{Z}^k}$. By construction f lifts h , and we claim that p does not divide $\det f$.

Consider the canonical map $T \rightarrow T/pT$ and the composite $\pi_p : F_0 \rightarrow T \rightarrow T/pT$. Since T is an abelian p -group and since π_0 is minimal, we have $\text{rank } T/pT = \text{rank } T = \text{rank } F_0$. Hence $\ker \pi_p = pF_0$. Now h induces an automorphism h_p of T/pT and we have

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_0/pF_0 & \xrightarrow{\cong} & T/pT \\ f_p \downarrow & & h_p \downarrow \\ F_0/pF_0 & \xrightarrow{\cong} & T/pT \end{array}$$

Hence f_p must be an isomorphism. This implies that p does not divide $\det f = \det f_0$, for p divides $\det f_0$ if and only if the induced map on F_0/pF_0 is *not* an isomorphism. \square

Lemma 3.13. *Let T be any finite abelian group, $\pi : F \rightarrow T$ be a presentation of T , and $h : T \rightarrow T$ be any automorphism. Then there is an endomorphism (which we are again not claiming is an automorphism) $f : F \rightarrow F$ lifting h so that $(\det f, |T|) = 1$.*

Proof. Let p be a prime divisor of $|T|$. Suppose that p^k is the highest power of p which divides $|T|$. Then $T_p := T/p^kT$ is an abelian p -group isomorphic to the p -component of T , and h induces an automorphism h_p of T_p . By the previous lemma, there is an endomorphism f_p of F with $p \nmid \det f_p$ so that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\pi_p} & T_p \\ f_p \downarrow & & \downarrow h_p \\ F & \xrightarrow{\pi_p} & T_p \end{array}$$

commutes. Fixing a basis of F and representing f_p as a matrix, we note that any matrix congruent to $f_p \pmod{p^k}$ also induces h_p on T_p . By the Chinese remainder theorem, there is a single matrix f so that $f \equiv f_p \pmod{p^k}$ for all primes p which divide $|T|$, that is to say, a single endomorphism f of F inducing h_p on T_p for each such prime. Since $\det f \equiv \det f_p \pmod{p^k}$, we have $p \nmid \det f$ for all such p , i.e. $(\det f, |T|) = 1$.

It remains to prove that f induces h on T . Since $T_p = T/p^kT$ is a p -group isomorphic to the p -component of T , it follows that the kernel of $\pi : F \rightarrow T$ is precisely

$$\ker \pi = \bigcap_{p \text{ divides } |T|} \ker(\pi_p : F \rightarrow T_p).$$

Hence

$$f(\ker \pi) = f \left(\bigcap_p \ker \pi_p \right) \subset \bigcap_p f(\ker \pi_p) = \bigcap_p \ker \pi_p = \ker \pi.$$

This shows that f induces *some* automorphism of T . But this automorphism induces h_p on T_p for every p , so it must be h . \square

Lemma 3.14. *Let T be a torsion group and let $h \in \text{Aut}(T)$. Then for any non-minimal presentation $\pi : F \rightarrow T$ there is some $f \in \text{Aut}(F)$ which lifts h .*

Proof. Since π is non-minimal, by Lemma 3.6 we may assume that $\pi = \pi' \oplus 0 : F' \oplus \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow T$. By Lemma 3.13, we may lift h to $f \in \text{End } F'$ with $(\det f, m) = 1$, where $m = |T|$. Choose an integer δ such that $\delta \cdot \det f \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$. Let d denote the endomorphism of \mathbb{Z} defined by $d(1) = \delta$. Then $f \oplus \delta \in \text{End}(F' \oplus \mathbb{Z})$ and $\det(f \oplus \delta) \equiv 1 \pmod{m}$. Since the canonical homomorphism $\text{SL}(r, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{SL}(r, \mathbb{Z}_m)$ is surjective, we may lift $f \oplus \delta$ to $f' \in \text{Aut}(F' \oplus \mathbb{Z})$. More precisely, we can find some $f' \in \text{Aut}(F' \oplus \mathbb{Z})$ which (when considered as a matrix over \mathbb{Z}) is equal to $f \oplus \delta \pmod{m}$. Since $f \oplus \delta$ lifts h , the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F' \oplus \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\pi \oplus 0} & T \\ f \oplus \delta \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ F' \oplus \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\pi \oplus 0} & T \end{array}$$

commutes. Now $m(F' \oplus \mathbb{Z}) \subset \ker(\pi \oplus 0)$, since $mx = 0$ for all $x \in T$. Note that by construction, $f' \equiv f \oplus \delta \pmod{m}$, *i.e.* for each $x \in F' \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ there is a $y \in F' \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ such that $f'(x) = (f \oplus \delta)(x) + my$. Hence f' also lifts h . \square

Theorem 3.15. *If h is any automorphism of H and if $\pi : F \rightarrow H$ is any non-minimal presentation of H , then h lifts to F .*

Proof. By Lemma 3.7, we may decompose F as $F = F_0 \oplus \mathbb{Z}^n$, where $\pi|_{F_0} : F_0 \rightarrow T$ is a presentation and $\pi|_{\mathbb{Z}^n} = 1 : \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n$. The non-minimality of F then implies the non-minimality of F_0 . Hence by Lemma 3.14, we may lift $h|_T$ to F_0 . Corollary 3.10 then implies that h lifts to F , as desired. \square

The following three results will be important later. They are immediate consequences of Theorem 3.15.

Corollary 3.16. *If $h : H \rightarrow H'$ is an isomorphism and $\pi : F \rightarrow H$, $\pi' : F' \rightarrow H'$ are non-minimal of equal rank, then h lifts to a presentation isomorphism.*

Corollary 3.17. *All presentations of H are stably equivalent, and any of two presentations of non-minimal, equal rank are equivalent.*

Corollary 3.18. *If $\pi : F \rightarrow H$, $\pi' : F' \rightarrow H$ are two minimal presentations, then π, π' have stabilization index 0 or 1.*

Example 3.19. To illustrate Corollary 3.18, recall Example 3.3. Two rank 1 presentations π, π' of $H = \mathbb{Z}_5$ were defined by $\pi(1) = 1$ and $\pi'(1) = 2$. These are obviously inequivalent. We claim that they have equivalent index 1 stabilizations $\pi \oplus 0, \pi' \oplus 0$, i.e. there exists some f so that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} & & \\ \downarrow f & \nearrow \pi \oplus 0 & \\ \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} & \nearrow \pi' \oplus 0 & H. \end{array}$$

For example, we may define f by

$$\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3z_1 + 5z_2 \\ z_1 + 2z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

We then have

$$(\pi' \oplus 0) \circ f(z_1, z_2) = 6z_1 + 10z_2 \equiv z_1 \pmod{5} = (\pi \oplus 0)(z_1, z_2). \parallel$$

3.2 Equivalence classes of minimal presentations

We continue our study of presentations of finitely generated abelian groups by investigating equivalence classes of *minimal* presentations of finitely generated abelian groups. The main results are Theorem 3.26 and Corollary 3.27, which give a complete invariant of equivalence of minimal presentations of H .

First we recall the definition of the exterior powers of an abelian group H . From the k^{th} tensor power $H^k = H \otimes \cdots \otimes H$ we form a quotient by dividing out by the subgroup generated by all $x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_k$ in which two x_i 's are equal. This quotient is the k^{th} exterior power of H , denoted by $\Lambda^k H$. The image of an arbitrary tensor product $x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_k$ in $\Lambda^k H$ is denoted by $x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_k$, and we have the usual law

$$x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_i \wedge x_{i+1} \cdots \wedge x_k = -x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_{i+1} \wedge x_i \cdots \wedge x_k.$$

Also as usual, $x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_k = 0$ if any x_i is a linear combination of the other terms, which implies that $\Lambda^k H = 0$ if $k > \text{rank } H$.

Lemma 3.20. *Let $r = \text{rank } H$ and τ be the smallest elementary divisor of the torsion subgroup T of H . If $T = 0$, we put $\tau = 0$. Then $\Lambda^r H$ is cyclic of order τ if $T \neq 0$, whereas if $T = 0$, then $\Lambda^r H$ is infinite cyclic. If x_1, \dots, x_r generate H , then $x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_r$ generates $\Lambda^r H$.*

Proof. The case when $T = 0$ is well known, so we assume that $\tau > 0$. We prove the last statement first. Now, $\Lambda^r H$ is generated by all $y_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge y_r$ as the y_i range over H . But let $y_i = \sum_{j=1}^r \alpha_{ij} x_j$ for integers α_{ij} . A straightforward check shows that $y_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge y_r = \det(\alpha_{ij})(x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_r)$.

Thus $\Lambda^r H$ is cyclic. Elementary divisor theory tells us that H is the direct sum of r cyclic groups \mathbb{Z}_{τ_i} , where the τ_i are the elementary divisors (\mathbb{Z}_0 means \mathbb{Z} here). If these cyclic summands have generators x_i , with x_1 , say, of order $\tau = \tau_1$, then $\theta = x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_r$ generates $\Lambda^r H$, and $\tau\theta = (\tau x_1) \wedge x_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_r = 0$ since $\tau x_1 = 0$. Thus $|\Lambda^r H| \leq \tau$.

We must therefore prove that $|\Lambda^r H| \geq \tau$. Consider the map $d : H^r \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_\tau$ defined by

$$d(y_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes y_r) = \det(\alpha_{ij}) \bmod \tau,$$

where $y_i = \sum_j \alpha_{ij} x_j$. This is well defined, since if for some i we had $\sum_j \alpha_{ij} x_j = 0$ in H , then we must have $\alpha_{ij} \equiv 0 \pmod{\tau}$ for all j , and hence $\det(\alpha_{ij}) \equiv 0 \pmod{\tau}$. The map d is also clearly onto (let $y_i = x_i$). Finally, d kills all terms having two y_i 's equal, so it induces a map of $\Lambda^r H$ onto \mathbb{Z}_τ . \square

Definition 3.21. If H has rank r , an *orientation* of H is a selection of a generator θ of $\Lambda^r H$. A *volume* of H is a pair $\pm\theta$ of orientations of H . i.e. an orientation of H , determined up to sign. Observe that a free abelian group of rank r has $\Lambda^r \simeq \mathbb{Z}$ and hence two orientations and only one volume, but if H has torsion, then it will in general have many volumes. \parallel

If $f : H \rightarrow H'$ is a homomorphism between groups of the same rank r , then f induces a homomorphism $\Lambda^r f : \Lambda^r H \rightarrow \Lambda^r H'$ in the standard way; we will write simply f for $\Lambda^r f$.

Lemma 3.22. Assume that H and H' both have rank r and that $f : H \rightarrow H'$ is surjective. Let τ and τ' be the smallest elementary divisors of H and H' , respectively. Then $\tau' \mid \tau$ and if θ is any orientation of H , then $f(\theta)$ is an orientation of H' .

Proof. Let x_1, \dots, x_r generate H , so $\varphi = x_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge x_r$ generates $\Lambda^r H$. There is thus some generator m of \mathbb{Z}_τ so that $\theta = m\varphi$. But since f is onto, H' is generated by $f(x_1), \dots, f(x_r)$ and $\varphi' = f(x_1) \wedge \cdots \wedge f(x_r) = f(\varphi)$ generates $\Lambda^r H'$. This shows that $f : \Lambda^r H \rightarrow \Lambda^r H'$ is also surjective and hence that $\tau' \mid \tau$. We conclude that m is also a generator of $\mathbb{Z}_{\tau'}$, and hence that $\theta' = f(\theta) = mf(\varphi) = m\varphi'$ generates $\Lambda^r H'$. \square

If H, H' have specific orientations θ, θ' and $f : H \rightarrow H'$ is a homomorphism, then since θ' generates $\Lambda^r H'$ we have $f(\theta) = m\theta'$ for a unique $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\tau'}$. We call m the *determinant* of f (with respect to the orientations θ, θ') and write $f(\theta) = \det f \cdot \theta'$. If H, H' have only *volumes* specified, then $\det f$ is determined up to sign. If, however, $H = H'$ and $\theta = \theta'$, then $\det f$ is independent of θ ; in fact, $f : \Lambda^r H \rightarrow \Lambda^r H'$ is just multiplication by $\det f \in \mathbb{Z}_\tau$. Thus endomorphisms of H have a well-defined determinant, and it is easy to see that this definition is the classical one when H is free. More generally, we have:

Lemma 3.23. Suppose

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\pi} & H \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ F' & \xrightarrow{\pi'} & H' \end{array}$$

commutes, where π, π' are presentations and all groups have the same rank. Then if φ, φ' are orientations of F, F' inducing orientations θ, θ' of H, H' , we have $\det h \equiv \det f \pmod{\tau'}$. If no orientations are specified, then we measure $\det h$ with respect to the canonical induced volumes, and the above congruence holds up to sign.

Proof. Observe that $\det f \cdot \varphi' = f(\varphi)$ and that

$$\det h \cdot \theta' = h(\theta) = h\pi(\varphi) = \pi'(\det f \cdot \varphi') \equiv_{\mod \tau'} \det f \cdot \pi'(\varphi') = \det f \cdot \theta'.$$

The final statement is obvious. \square

Note that if $H = H', F = F'$ and $\pi = \pi'$, then $\det f, \det h$ and the congruence are independent of the orientations.

The following two lemmas show that \det behaves like the classical determinant.

Lemma 3.24. *If $f : (H_1, \theta_1) \rightarrow (H_2, \theta_2)$ and $g : (H_2, \theta_2) \rightarrow (H_3, \theta_3)$ are homomorphisms of oriented groups so that all the H_i have the same rank, then if τ_3 is the smallest elementary divisor of H_3 we have $\det(gf) \equiv (\det g) \cdot (\det f) \pmod{\tau_3}$.*

Proof. We calculate:

$$\det(gf) \cdot \theta_3 = gf(\theta_1) = g(\det f \cdot \theta_2) = \det f \cdot g(\theta_2) = \det f \cdot \det g \cdot \theta_3.$$

\square

Lemma 3.25. *Let F and G be abelian groups with F free, and let h be an endomorphism of $F \oplus G$ so that $h(G) < G$. Let $g = h|_G$ and let f be the map on $F = \frac{F \oplus G}{G}$ induced by h . Then $\det h = \det f \cdot \det g \pmod{\tau}$, where τ is the smallest elementary divisor of G (and hence of $F \oplus G$). In particular, if h is an automorphism, then $\det h = \pm \det g$.*

Proof. Let $m = \text{rank } F$ and $n = \text{rank } G$; then $m + n = \text{rank } F \oplus G$ holds because F is free. Let x_1, \dots, x_m and y_1, \dots, y_n be minimal sets of generators of F and G ; their union is then a minimal set of generators of $F \oplus G$. By hypothesis, $h(y_i) = g(y_i)$; also, $h(x_i) = f(x_i) + e(x_i)$ is the direct sum decomposition of $h(x_i)$, where e is some homomorphism $F \rightarrow G$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \det h \cdot (x_1 \wedge \dots \wedge x_m) \wedge (y_1 \wedge \dots \wedge y_n) \\ = (f(x_1) + e(x_1)) \wedge \dots \wedge (f(x_m) + e(x_m)) \wedge (g(y_1) \wedge \dots \wedge g(y_n)) \\ = \det g \cdot (f(x_1) \wedge \dots \wedge f(x_m)) \wedge (y_1 \wedge \dots \wedge y_n). \end{aligned}$$

But since $e(x_i)$ is a linear combination of the y_i 's, the above reduces to just

$$\det g \cdot (f(x_1) \wedge \dots \wedge f(x_m)) \wedge (y_1 \wedge \dots \wedge y_n) = \det f \cdot \det g \cdot (x_1 \wedge \dots \wedge x_m) \wedge (y_1 \wedge \dots \wedge y_n)$$

as desired. If h is an automorphism, then $\det f$ must be ± 1 , proving the last statement. \square

Suppose now that $F \xrightarrow{\pi} H$ is a minimal presentation, so that $\text{rank } F = \text{rank } H = r$. Let $\pm\varphi$ be the unique volume on F , and let $\pm\theta \in \wedge^r H$ be $\pm\pi(\varphi')$; we call the volume $\pm\theta$ the *volume of* (or *induced by*) the presentation π . Suppose now that $F \xrightarrow{\pi'} H$ is an equivalent presentation, *i.e.* there exists a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & & H \\ f \downarrow & \searrow \pi & \\ F' & \nearrow \pi' & \end{array}$$

with f an isomorphism. If $\pm\theta'$ is the volume induced by π' , we then have

$$\pm\theta = \pi(\pm\varphi) = \pi'f(\pm\varphi) = \pi'(\pm \det f \cdot \varphi') = \pm \det f \cdot \theta'.$$

But the fact that f is an isomorphism implies that $\det f = \pm 1$, and hence, *equivalent presentations have the same volume*. This argument generalizes in the obvious way to prove the necessity in the following:

Theorem 3.26. *Let $\pi : F \rightarrow H$, $\pi' : F' \rightarrow H'$ be two minimal presentations with volumes θ, θ' and let $h : H \rightarrow H'$ be an isomorphism. Then h lifts to an isomorphism $f : F \rightarrow F'$ if and only if $h(\pm\theta) = \pm\theta'$; that is, if and only if $\det h = \pm 1 \pmod{\tau}$ where τ is the smallest elementary divisor of $H \cong H'$.*

Proof. We first claim that it suffices to consider the special case when the two presentations are identical. Indeed, by Proposition 3.4 the two presentations are isomorphic; *i.e.* there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\pi} & H \\ f' \downarrow & & \downarrow h' \\ F' & \xrightarrow{\pi'} & H' \end{array}$$

with both f' and h' isomorphisms. Since f' is an isomorphism, the map h' has determinant 1 and hence so does $h \circ h'^{-1}$. If we could lift the automorphism $h \circ h'^{-1}$ to an automorphism f'' of F' , then $f := f'' \circ f' : F \rightarrow F'$ would be the desired lift of h .

Hence let h be an automorphism of H with $\det h = \pm 1$ and let $F \xrightarrow{\pi} H$ be any minimal presentation. The proof proceeds just as the proof of Theorem 3.15: if T is the torsion subgroup of H and $F_0 = \pi^{-1}(T)$ and $h_0 = h|_T$, then it still suffices to lift h_0 to F_0 . Since H is the direct sum of T and a free abelian group, the presentation $F_0 \rightarrow T$ is also minimal. Furthermore, the conditions of Lemma 3.25 hold here, so $\det h_0 = \pm 1$ also. Thus it suffices to prove the theorem when $H = T$ is a torsion group.

Let $|H| = m$. By Lemma 3.12 we may lift h to an endomorphism f_0 of F such that $(\det f_0, m) = 1$; by Lemma 3.14, it follows that $\det f_0 \equiv \det h \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{\tau}$. Choose k such that $k \cdot \det f_0 \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{m}$, where the sign here is to be the same as the one above, so that

$k \equiv 1 \pmod{\tau}$. We choose a basis e_1, \dots, e_r of F (as in Proposition 3.4) so that H is the direct sum of the cyclic subgroups generated by $x_i = \pi(e_i)$ and x_1 has order $\tau = m_1$. The endomorphism f_1 of F defined by $e_1 \mapsto ke_1, e_i \mapsto e_i$ for all $i > 1$ clearly induces the identity map on H , since $k \equiv 1 \pmod{\tau}$. Hence $f_0 f_1$ still induces h on H , and its determinant is now $\det f_0 \cdot \det f_1 \equiv k \det f_0 \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{m}$. Just as in the proof of Lemma 3.14, we conclude that there exists an *isomorphism* f of F , with determinant ± 1 (same sign!) such that $f \equiv f_0 f_1 \pmod{m}$ (we are here using the fact that $\mathrm{GL}(r, \mathbb{Z})$ maps onto all elements of $\mathrm{GL}(r, \mathbb{Z}_m)$ with determinant ± 1). As in Lemma 3.14, f still induces h on H , and we are done. \square

Lifting the identity automorphism gives:

Corollary 3.27. *Two minimal presentations of H are equivalent if and only if they induce the same volume on H .*

Here are some examples to show that calculations can actually be done with this machinery.

Example 3.28. In Example 3.3 we gave an example of inequivalent minimal presentations, namely $\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{1 \mapsto 1} \mathbb{Z}_5$ and $\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{1 \mapsto 2} \mathbb{Z}_5$. Now observe that $r = 1, \tau = 5, \Lambda^1 \mathbb{Z}_5 = \mathbb{Z}_5; \theta = \pm 1, \theta' = 2(\pm 1) = \pm 2 \not\equiv \pm 1 \pmod{5}$. \parallel

Example 3.29. Let $H = \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}^2$ with standard generators e_1, e_2, e_3 and standard presentation $\mathbb{Z}^3 \rightarrow H$ taking $(1, 0, 0) \mapsto e_1$, etc. Let the second presentation be given by

$$(1, 0, 0) \mapsto e_1 + 2e_2 - 2e_3 \quad ; \quad (0, 1, 0) \mapsto e_1 + e_2 \quad ; \quad (0, 0, 1) \mapsto e_1 - e_3$$

(it is easily seen that this map is onto H). The former volume is $\pm e_1 \wedge e_2 \wedge e_3$, the latter

$$\pm(e_1 + 2e_2 - 2e_3) \wedge (e_1 + e_2) \wedge (e_1 - e_3) = \pm \theta \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \pm 3\theta.$$

Since $\tau = 2^{n-1}$ here, the presentations are equivalent if and only if $\pm 3 \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{2^{n-1}}$, i.e. if and only if $n \leq 3$ (the signs on 3 and 1 are independent). \parallel

4 Symplectic spaces, Heegaard pairs and symplectic Heegaard splittings

As we noted at the start of the previous section, when a 3-manifold W is defined by a Heegaard splitting, then we have, in a natural way, a presentation of $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$. In fact we have more, because there is also a natural symplectic form associated to the presentation. In this section, our goal is to begin to broaden the concept of a presentation by placing additional structure on the free group of the presentation, and then to extend the results of Section 3 to include the symplectic structure. With that goal in mind we introduce symplectic spaces and their lagrangian subspaces, leading to the concept of a *Heegaard pair*. There are equivalence relations on Heegaard pairs analogous to those on free pairs (F, R) . Just as we stabilized free pairs by taking their direct sums with $(\mathbb{Z}^k, \mathbb{Z}^k)$, we will see that there is an analogous concept of stabilization of Heegaard pairs, only now we need direct sums with a *standard* Heegaard pair. At the end of the section (see Theorem 4.8) we will relate our Heegaard pairs to the symplectic Heegaard splittings that were introduced in §1.

4.1 Symplectic spaces and Heegaard pairs

To begin, we reinterpret the free group F of Definition 3.1, introducing new notation, ideas and structure in the process.

Definition 4.1. A *symplectic space* is a finitely generated free abelian group V which is endowed with a non-singular antisymmetric bilinear pairing, written here as a dot product. *Non-singular* means that for each homomorphism $\alpha : V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ there is an $x_\alpha \in V$ (necessarily unique) such that $\alpha(y) = x_\alpha \cdot y$ ($\forall y \in V$). A *symplectic* or *Sp-basis* for V is a basis $\{a_i, b_i; 1 \leq i \leq g\}$ such that $a_i \cdot a_j = b_i \cdot b_j = 0, a_i \cdot b_j = \delta_{ij}, 1 \leq i, j \leq g$. Every symplectic space has such a basis, and so is of even rank, say $2g$. As our *standard model* of a rank $2g$ symplectic space we have $X_g = \mathbb{Z}^{2g}$ with basis $\{a_1, \dots, a_g, b_1, \dots, b_g\}$ the $2g$ unit vectors, given in order. An isomorphism $V \rightarrow V$ which is form-preserving is a *symplectic isomorphism*. The group of all symplectic isomorphisms of V is denoted $\text{Sp}(V)$. \parallel

Definition 4.2. Let $B \subset V$ be a subset of a symplectic space V and define $B^\perp = \{v \in V \mid v \cdot b = 0 \ (\forall b \in B)\}$.

- A subspace $B \subset V$ is *symplectic* if, equivalently,
 - a) the symplectic form restricted to B is non-singular, or
 - b) $V = B \oplus B^\perp$.
- A subspace $B \subset V$ is *isotropic* if, equivalently,

- a) $x \cdot y = 0$ for all $x, y \in B$, or
- b) $B \subset B^\perp$.
- A subspace $B \subset V$ is *lagrangian* if, equivalently,
 - a) B is maximal isotropic, or
 - b) $B = B^\perp$, or
 - c) B is isotropic, a direct summand of V , and $\text{rank } B = \frac{1}{2}\text{rank } V$.

We shall omit the proof that these various conditions are indeed equivalent. ||

Our next definition is motivated by the material in §1.2, where we defined symplectic Heegaard splittings. We will see very soon that our current definitions lead to the identical concept.

Definition 4.3. A *Heegaard pair* is a triplet $(V; B, \bar{B})$ consisting of a symplectic space V and an ordered pair B, \bar{B} of lagrangian subspaces. The *genus* of the pair is $\text{rank } B = \text{rank } \bar{B} = \frac{1}{2}\text{rank } V$. An *isomorphism* of Heegaard pairs $(V_i; B_i, \bar{B}_i)$, $i = 1, 2$ is a symplectic isomorphism $f : V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ such that $f(B_1) = B_2$, $f(\bar{B}_1) = \bar{B}_2$. ||

We now want to define a concept of “stabilization” for Heegaard pairs. If V has Sp-basis $\{a_i, b_i \mid i = 1, \dots, g\}$, then the a_i ’s (and also the b_i ’s) generate a lagrangian subspace. These two subspaces A, B have the following properties:

- (a) $A \oplus B = V$
- (b) the symplectic form induces a dual pairing of A and B , i.e. $a_i \cdot a_j = b_i \cdot b_j = 0$, $a_i \cdot b_j = \delta_{ij}$, $1 \leq i, j \leq g$.

Any pair of lagrangian subspaces of V satisfying these two properties with respect to some basis will be called a *dual pair*, and either space will be called the *dual complement* of the other.

If X_g is the standard model for a symplectic space, then the lagrangian subspaces E_g spanned by a_1, \dots, a_g and F_g spanned by f_1, \dots, f_g are a dual pair. We will refer to $(X_g; E_g, F_g)$ as the *standard Heegaard pair*. Note that in an arbitrary Heegaard pair $(V; B, \bar{B})$ the lagrangian subspaces B, \bar{B} need not be dual complements.

If V_1 and V_2 are symplectic spaces, then $V_1 \oplus V_2$ has an obvious symplectic structure, and V_1 and V_2 are Sp-subspaces of $V_1 \oplus V_2$ with $V_1 = V_2^\perp$ and $V_2 = V_1^\perp$. This induces a natural direct sum construction for Heegaard pairs, with $(V_1; B_1, \bar{B}_1) \oplus (V_2; B_2, \bar{B}_2) = (V_1 \oplus V_2; B_1 \oplus B_2, \bar{B}_1 \oplus \bar{B}_2)$. The *stabilization of index k* of a Heegaard pair is its direct sum with the standard Heegaard pair $(X_k; E_k, F_k)$ of genus k . Two Heegaard pairs $(V_i; B_i, \bar{B}_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, are then *stably isomorphic* if they have isomorphic stabilizations.

These concepts will soon be related to topological ideas. First, however, we will show that stable isomorphism classes and isomorphism classes of Heegaard pairs are in 1-1 correspondence with stable double cosets and double cosets in the symplectic modular group Γ , with respect to its subgroup Λ .

Note that if A, B is a dual pair of V and $\mathcal{U} : B \rightarrow B$ is a linear automorphism, then the adjoint map $(\mathcal{U}^*)^{-1}$ is an isomorphism of $A = B^*$. Moreover $(\mathcal{U}^*)^{-1} \oplus \mathcal{U}$ is a symplectic automorphism of $V = A \oplus B$.

Lemma 4.4. *If $B \subset V$ is lagrangian, $A \subset V$ is isotropic and $A \oplus B = V$, then A is lagrangian and A, B is a dual pair of V . Every lagrangian subspace has a dual complement.*

Proof. Since A is an isotropic direct summand of V and $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } V - \text{rank } B = \frac{1}{2}\text{rank } V$, it follows that A is lagrangian. Let now $f : B \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be linear, and extend it to $\alpha : V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ by setting $\alpha(A) = 0$. Then $\alpha(v) = x \cdot v$ for some $x \in V$. Since $x \cdot A = 0$ and A is maximal isotropic, we must have $x \in A$, showing that A, B are dually paired and hence a dual pair of V . To prove the second statement, let b_i be a basis of B . Since B is lagrangian it is a direct summand of V , so we may choose a homomorphism $f_1 : V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that $f_1(b_1) = 1$ and $f_1(b_i) = 0$ for $i > 1$. Let $a_1 \in V$ be such that $a_1 \cdot v = f_1(v)$ for all v . Clearly the subgroup generated by a_1 and B is still a direct summand of V , so choose $f_2 : V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that $f_2(b_2) = 1$, $f_2(a_1) = f_2(b_i) = 0$ ($i \neq 2$) and $a_2 \in V$ realizing this map. Continuing in this way, we get finally a_1, \dots, a_g such that a_i, b_i satisfy the laws of a symplectic basis and generate a direct summand of V . This direct summand has the same rank as V , so it equals V , and the group A generated by the a_i 's is then a dual complement of B . \square

Proposition 4.5. *Let A, B be a dual splitting and b_i a basis of B . If a_i is the dual basis of A defined by $a_i \cdot b_j = \delta_{ij}$, then a_i, b_i is a symplectic basis of V .*

Corollary 4.6. *If A, B and A', B' are two dual pairs of V , then there is an $f \in \text{Sp}(V)$ such that $f(A) = A'$, $f(B) = B'$.*

Proof. Choose symplectic bases a_i, b_i adapted to A, B and a'_i, b'_i adapted to A', B' . Then the map defined by $a_i \mapsto a'_i$ and $b_i \mapsto b'_i$ is symplectic. \square

Corollary 4.7. *If B, B' are lagrangian, there is an $f \in \text{Sp}(V)$ such that $f(B) = B'$.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.4, B and B' have dual complements A and A' . By Corollary 4.6 we may find $f \in \text{Sp}(V)$ such that $f(B) = B'$. \square

4.2 Heegaard pairs and symplectic Heegaard splittings

We are now ready to relate our work on Heegaard pairs to the double cosets introduced in §1. We follow notation used there.

Theorem 4.8. *The following hold:*

- (1) *Isomorphism classes of Heegaard pairs are in 1-1 correspondence with double cosets in $\Gamma \text{ mod } \Lambda$. Stable isomorphism classes of Heegaard pairs are in 1-1 correspondence with stable double cosets in $\Gamma \text{ mod } \Lambda$.*
- (2) *Let $j : \partial N_g \rightarrow N_g$, $\bar{j} : \partial \bar{N}_g \rightarrow \bar{N}_g$, and let j_*, \bar{j}_* be the induced actions on homology. Then the triplet $(H_1(M; \mathbb{Z}); \ker j_*, \ker \bar{j}_*)$ is a Heegaard pair.*
- (3) *Every Heegaard pair is topologically induced as the Heegaard pair associated to a topological Heegaard splitting of some 3-manifold. Moreover, equivalence classes and stable equivalence classes of Heegaard pairs are topologically induced by equivalence classes and stable equivalence classes of Heegaard splittings.*

Proof. We begin with assertion (1). Let $(V; B, \bar{B})$ be a Heegaard pair of genus g . Then by Corollary 4.6 we may find a symplectic isomorphism $f : V \rightarrow X_g$ such that $f(B) = F_g$. Putting $\bar{F}_g = f(\bar{B})$, we then have $(V; B, \bar{B})$ isomorphic to $(X_g; F_g, \bar{F}_g)$. If $f' : (V, B) \rightarrow (X_g, F_g)$ is another choice, with $f'(\bar{B}) = \bar{F}'_g$, then $f'f^{-1}(F_g) = F_g$, hence $f'f^{-1} \in \Lambda$. Then we see that the isomorphism classes of genus g Heegaard pairs correspond to equivalence classes of lagrangian subspaces $\bar{F}_g \subset X_g$, with \bar{F}_g, \bar{F}'_g equivalent if there is a map $m \in \Lambda$ such that $m(\bar{F}_g) = \bar{F}'_g$. Now, we have seen that there is a map $h \in \Gamma$ such that $\bar{F}_g = h(F_g)$, and $h_1(F_g) = h_2(F_g)$ if and only if $h_2 = h_1f$ for some $f \in \Lambda$. Then each \bar{F}_g can be represented by an element $h \in \Gamma$ and h, h' give equivalent subspaces $\bar{F}_g = h(F_g), \bar{F}'_g = h'(F_g)$ if and only if there are $f_1, f_2 \in \Lambda$ such that $h' = f_1h_2f_2$. The set of all $f_1h_2f_2, f_i \in \Lambda$, is a double coset of $\Gamma \text{ mod } \Lambda$. Then the isomorphism classes of Heegaard pairs of genus g are in 1-1 correspondence with the double cosets of $\Gamma \text{ mod } \Lambda$.

Direct sums and stabilizations of Heegaard pairs corresponds to a topological construction. If $(W_i; N_i, \bar{N}_i)$ ($i = 1, 2$) are Heegaard splittings, their connected sum $(W_1 \# W_2; N_1 \# N_2, \bar{N}_1 \# \bar{N}_2)$ is a Heegaard splitting whose abelianization to a Heegaard pair is readily identifiable as the direct sum of the Heegaard pairs associated to the summands. Moreover, if $(\mathbb{S}^3; Y_k, \bar{Y}_k)$ is a standard Heegaard splitting of genus k for \mathbb{S}^3 , its Heegaard pair may be identified with the standard Heegaard pair $(X_k; E_k, F_k)$ of index k . This stabilization of Heegaard pairs is induced by the topological construction $(W; N, \bar{N}) \rightarrow (W \# \mathbb{S}^3; N \# Y_k, \bar{N} \# \bar{Y}_k)$.

In an entirely analogous manner to the proof just given for (1), stable isomorphism classes of Heegaard pairs correspond to stable double cosets in $\Gamma \text{ mod } \Lambda$.

Proof of (2): There is a natural symplectic structure on the free abelian group $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$, with the bilinear pairing defined by intersection numbers of closed curves which represent elements of $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$ on M . In fact, as claimed in (2) above, the triplet $(H_1(M; \mathbb{Z}); \ker j_*, \ker \bar{j}_*)$ is a Heegaard pair. To see this, let $B = \ker j_*$. Since $x \cdot y = 0 \ \forall x, y \in B$, the subspace B is isotropic. Also, $\text{rank } B = \frac{1}{2}\text{rank } H_1(M; \mathbb{Z}) = \text{genus } N = \text{genus } M$. Hence B is lagrangian. Similarly, \bar{B} is lagrangian. Therefore the assertion is true.

Proof of (3): It remains to show that every Heegaard pair is topologically induced as the Heegaard pair associated to a topological Heegaard splitting of some 3-manifold, and also that equivalence classes and stable equivalence classes of Heegaard pairs are topologically induced by equivalence classes and stable equivalence classes of Heegaard splittings. To see this, let $(V; B, \bar{B})$ be a Heegaard pair. By Theorem 4.8 we may without loss of generality assume that $(V; B, \bar{B})$ is $(X_g; F_g, \bar{F}_g)$. Choose a standard basis for $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$, with representative curves as illustrated in Figure 1. We may without loss of generality take one of these (say w_1, \dots, w_g) to be standard and cut M open along w_1, \dots, w_g to a sphere with $2g$ boundary components w_i, \bar{w}_i ($i = 1, \dots, g$). Choose $2g$ additional curves $V_1, \dots, V_g, W_1, \dots, W_g$ on M such that each pair w_i, W_i is a canceling pair of handles, *i.e.* $w_i \cdot W_i = 1$ point, $w_i \cdot W_j = W_i \cdot W_j = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$, and similarly for the V_i 's. Then the matrices of algebraic intersection numbers

$$\| |v_i \cdot w_j| \|, \quad \| |v_i \cdot W_j| \|$$

uniquely determine a symplectic Heegaard splitting. This gives a natural symplectic isomorphism from $H_1(M; \mathbb{Z})$ to X_g . Also, since M is pictured in Figure 1 as the boundary of a handlebody N , our map sends $H_1(N; \mathbb{Z})$ to F_g . By Corollary 4.7 we may find $h \in \Gamma$ such that $h(F_g) = \bar{F}_g$. By [8] each $h \in \Gamma$ is topologically induced by a homeomorphism $\tilde{h} : M \rightarrow M$. Let \bar{N} be a copy of N , and let W be the disjoint union of N and \bar{N} , identified along $\partial N = M$ and $\partial \bar{N} = M$ by the map \tilde{h} . Then $(W; N, \bar{N})$ is a Heegaard splitting of W which induces the Heegaard pair $(V; B, \bar{B})$.

In an entirely analogous manner, the correspondence between (stable) isomorphism classes of Heegaard pairs and symplectic Heegaard splittings may be established, using the method of proof of Theorem 4.8 and the essential fact that each $h \in \Lambda$ is topologically induced by a homeomorphism $\tilde{h} : M \rightarrow M$. □

5 Heegaard pairs and their linked abelian groups

In this section we meet linked groups for the first time in our investigations of Heegaard pairs. We show that the problem of classifying stable isomorphism classes of Heegaard pairs reduces to the problem of classifying linked abelian groups. This is accomplished in Theorem 5.15 and Corollary 5.16. In Theorem 5.18 and Corollary 5.21 we consider the question: how many stabilizations are needed to obtain equivalence of minimal, stably equivalent Heegaard pairs? Corollary 5.22 asserts that a single stabilization suffices, generalizing the results of Theorem 3.15 and Corollary 3.18. This solves Problem 3.

The final part of the section contains partial results about classifying Heegaard pairs of minimal rank. Theorem 5.20 is a first step. The complete solution to that problem will be given, later, in Theorem 7.5.

We will not be able to address the issue of computing the linking invariants in this section. Later, after we have learned more, we will develop a set of computable invariants for both stable and unstable double cosets.

5.1 The quotient group of a Heegaard pair and its natural linking form. Solution to Problem 1

We now introduce the concept of the quotient group of a Heegaard pair. We will prove (see Theorem 5.5) that the quotient group of a Heegaard pair has a natural non-singular linking form. This leads us to the concept of a ‘linked abelian group’. In Corollary 5.9 we show that, as a consequence of Theorem 5.5, the linked abelian group that is associated to a Heegaard pair is an invariant of its stable isomorphism class. Corollary 5.16 solves Problem 1.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $(V; B, \bar{B})$ be a Heegaard pair and let $C = \{x \in V \mid x \cdot (B + \bar{B}) = 0\}$. Then $C = B \cap \bar{B}$.*

Proof. We have $x \in C$ if and only if $x \cdot (B + \bar{B}) = 0$, which is true if and only if $x \cdot B = 0$ and $x \cdot \bar{B} = 0$. Since B, \bar{B} are maximally isotropic, this is true if and only if $x \in B$ and $x \in \bar{B}$. \square

This lemma implies that, for lagrangian subspaces B, \bar{B}, B', \bar{B}' , if $B + \bar{B} = B' + \bar{B}'$, then $B \cap \bar{B} = B' \cap \bar{B}'$.

Lemma 5.2. *Every Heegaard pair $(V; B, \bar{B})$ is a direct sum of Heegaard pairs of the form $(V_1; C, C) \oplus (V_2; D, \bar{D})$ where $C = B \cap \bar{B}$ and $D \cap \bar{D} = 0$.*

Proof. Since $B/C = B/(B \cap \bar{B}) \cong (B + \bar{B})/\bar{B} \subset V/\bar{B}$, the group B/C is free and thus C is a direct summand of B . Thus $B = C \oplus D$ for some subgroup D of B . Let now B^* be a dual complement of B in V ; the splitting $C \oplus D$ of B then induces, dually, a splitting $C^* \oplus D^*$ of B^* , where $C \perp D^*$ and $D \perp C^*$ and where C and C^* are dually paired (by the symplectic form) and likewise D, D^* . Thus $V_1 = C \oplus C^*$ and $V_2 = D \oplus D^*$ are *symplectic* subspaces of V , with $V_1 = V_2^\perp$ and $V = V_1 \oplus V_2 = C \oplus C^* \oplus D \oplus D^*$. We claim that $\bar{B} \subset C \oplus D \oplus D^*$. Indeed, express $\bar{b} \in \bar{B}$ as $\bar{b} = c + c^* + d + d^*$ with $c \in C$, etc. Since $\bar{B} \supset C$ and \bar{B} is isotropic, we have $\bar{b} \cdot c' = 0$ for all $c' \in C$, i.e. $(c + c^* + d + d^*) \cdot c' = c^* \cdot c' = 0$ for all $c' \in C$. But C, C^* are dually paired, so c^* must be zero.

Hence we have $C \oplus D \oplus D^* \supset \bar{B} \supset C$. But this implies that $\bar{B} = C \oplus \bar{D}$, where $\bar{D} = \bar{B} \cap (D \oplus D^*) = \bar{B} \cap V_2 = V_2$. We have now shown that:

- a) $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$
- b) $B = C \oplus D$ with $C = B \cap \bar{B} \subset V_1, D \subset V_2$
- c) $\bar{B} = C \oplus \bar{D}$ with $\bar{D} \subset V_2$

Note that $C = B \cap \bar{B} = (C \oplus D) \cap (C \cap \bar{D}) = C \oplus (D \cap \bar{D})$, so $D \cap \bar{D} = 0$. To finish the proof, it suffices then to show that $(V_1; C, C)$ and $(V_2; D, \bar{D})$ are Heegaard pairs. The former is trivially so since $V_1 = C \oplus C^*$, and for the same reason, D is lagrangian in V_2 . We must then show that \bar{D} is lagrangian in V_2 . It is certainly isotropic, since $\bar{B} = C \oplus \bar{D}$ is so. But let $x \in V_2$ be such that $x \cdot \bar{D} = 0$. We also have $x \cdot V_1 = 0$ since $V_1 \perp V_2$ and hence $x \cdot \bar{B} = x \cdot (C \oplus \bar{D}) = 0$. Since \bar{B} is maximally isotropic, $x \in \bar{B}$ and hence $\bar{B} \cap V_2 = \bar{D}$, showing \bar{D} to be maximally isotropic in V_2 . \square

Lemma 5.3. *Let $(V; B, \bar{B})$ and $(V; B, \bar{B}')$ be two Heegaard pairs such that $B + \bar{B} = B + \bar{B}'$. If the first is split as in the previous lemma, then the second has a splitting of the form $(V_1; C, C) \oplus (V_2; D, \bar{D}')$, where $D \cap \bar{D}' = 0$ and $D + \bar{D}' = D + \bar{D}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 5.1, the fact that $B + \bar{B} = B + \bar{B}'$ implies that $C = B \cap \bar{B} = B \cap \bar{B}'$. Examining the construction of Lemma 5.2, we see that since B and C are the same for both pairs, we may choose B^* and D the same, and hence C^*, D^* and $V_1 = C \oplus C^*, V_2 = D \oplus D^*$ will also be the same. Thus the second pair has a splitting satisfying all the requirements except possibly the last. But we have $D + \bar{D}' = (B + \bar{B}') \cap V_2 = (B + \bar{B}) \cap V_2 = D + \bar{D}$. \square

We define the *quotient* of a Heegaard pair $(V; B, \bar{B})$ to be the group $H = V/(B + \bar{B})$. Clearly, isomorphic Heegaard pairs have isomorphic quotients. Furthermore, stabilization does not change this quotient either, since

$$(V \oplus X_k)/[(B \oplus E_k) + (\bar{B} \oplus F_k)] = (V \oplus X_k)/[(B + \bar{B}) \oplus X_k] \cong V/(B + \bar{B}).$$

Thus the isomorphism class of the quotient is an invariant of stable isomorphism classes of pairs. We cannot conclude, however, that two Heegaard pairs are stably isomorphic if they have isomorphic quotients; there are further invariants. To pursue these, we need the following concepts.

Definition 5.4. If T is a finite abelian group, a *linking form* on T is a symmetric bilinear \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} -valued form on T , where \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} is the group of rationals mod 1. More generally, a linking form on any finitely generated abelian group H means a linking form on its torsion subgroup T . A linking form λ is *non-singular* if for every homomorphism $\varphi : T \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$, there is a (necessarily unique) $x \in T$ such that $\varphi(y) = \lambda(x, y)$ for all $y \in T$. A group H will be called a *linked group* if its torsion subgroup is endowed with a non-singular linking form. ||

Theorem 5.5. *The quotient group of a Heegaard pair has a natural non-singular linking form.*

Proof. Let the pair be $(V; B, \bar{B})$, the quotient be H , and its torsion subgroup be T . Consider $x, y \in T$ and suppose that $mx = 0$. Lift x, y to $u, v \in V$; then $mx = 0$ implies that $mu \in B + \bar{B}$, say $mu = b + \bar{b}$. Define $\lambda(x, y)$ to be $\frac{1}{m}(b \cdot v) \bmod 1$. Note that if $ny = 0$ and hence $nv \in B + \bar{B}$, say $nv = c + \bar{c}$ ($c \in B, \bar{c} \in \bar{B}$) then we have

$$\lambda(x, y) \equiv \frac{1}{m}(b \cdot v) \equiv \frac{1}{mn}(b \cdot nv) \equiv \frac{1}{mn}b \cdot (c + \bar{c}) \equiv \frac{1}{mn}b \cdot \bar{c} \bmod 1,$$

which gives a more symmetric definition of $\lambda(x, y)$. We now verify the necessary facts about λ .

- a) Independent of the choice of b, \bar{b} : if $b + \bar{b} = b' + \bar{b}'$, then we have $b' = b + \delta, \bar{b}' = \bar{b} - \delta$, with $\delta \in B \cap \bar{B}$. But then $\frac{1}{mn}b' \cdot \bar{c} = \frac{1}{mn}(b \cdot \bar{c} + \delta \cdot \bar{c}) = \frac{1}{mn}b \cdot \bar{c}$, since $\delta \cdot \bar{c} = 0$. Similarly, $\lambda(x, y)$ is independent of the choice of c, \bar{c} .
- b) Independent of the lifting u, v : a different lifting u' satisfies $u' = u + b_1 + \bar{b}_1$, so

$$mu' = mu + m(b_1 + b'_1) = (b + mb_1) + (\bar{b} + m\bar{b}_1),$$

and hence

$$\lambda(x, y) \equiv \frac{1}{m}b \cdot v \equiv \frac{1}{m}(b + mb_1) \cdot v \bmod 1.$$

Similarly, $\lambda(x, y)$ does not depend on the lifting v of y .

- c) Independent of the choice of m : if $m'x = 0$ also, with $m'u = b' + \bar{b}'$, then $mm'u = m'b + m'\bar{b} = mb' + m\bar{b}'$ and
- $$\frac{1}{m'}(b' \cdot v) \equiv \frac{1}{mm'}(mb' \cdot v) \equiv_{\text{by a)}} \frac{1}{mm'}(m'b \cdot v) \equiv \frac{1}{m}(b \cdot v) \bmod 1.$$
- d) Bilinearity and symmetry: the first follows immediately from a). Then for symmetry, we have $\lambda(x, y) = \frac{1}{mn}(b \cdot \bar{c})$ and $\lambda(y, x) = \frac{1}{mn}(c \cdot \bar{b})$. But
- $$mn(u \cdot v) = (mu) \cdot (nv) = (b + \bar{b}) \cdot (c + \bar{c}) = b \cdot \bar{c} + \bar{b} \cdot c = b \cdot \bar{c} - c \cdot \bar{b} \equiv 0 \bmod mn,$$
- so $\frac{1}{mn}(b \cdot \bar{c}) \equiv \frac{1}{mn}(c \cdot \bar{b}) \bmod 1$.

- e) Non-singularity: this is equivalent to the statement that $\lambda(x, y) \equiv 0 \pmod{1}$ for all $y \in T$ implies that $x = 0$ in T .

Suppose then $x \in T$ and $\lambda(x, y) \equiv 0$ for all $y \in T$, and let u be a lifting of x to V . Now by Lemma 5.2, our Heegaard pair is a direct sum $(V_1; C, C) \oplus (V_2; D, \bar{D})$ with $C = B \cap \bar{B}$ and $D \cap \bar{D} = 0$. Since the quotient $V_1/(C + C)$ is *free*, V_2 projects onto T and so the lifting of any torsion element may always be chosen in V_2 . If E is a dual complement of D in V_2 , then in fact the projection $V \rightarrow H$ will take E onto T . Thus we may assume that $u \in E$. If $mx = 0$ in T then $mu = d + \bar{d}$ for some $d \in D$, $\bar{d} \in \bar{D}$. The hypothesis that $\lambda(x, y) \equiv 0 \pmod{1}$, all $y \in T$ is equivalent to $d \cdot v \equiv 0 \pmod{m}$ for all $v \in V_2$. Since V_2 is symplectic, this implies that d is *divisible by m* in V_2 , that is, $d = md'$ for some $d' \in V_2$. Now clearly $d' \cdot D = 0$, and hence $d' \in D$ since D is maximally isotropic. Thus we have $mu = md' + \bar{d}$, $\bar{d} = m(u - d')$ and we conclude similarly that $u - d' \in \bar{D}$, say $u - d' = \bar{d}'$. Thus $u = d' + \bar{d}' \in D + \bar{D}$, which implies that $x = 0$.

□

Remark 5.6. Note that the *maximal* isotropic nature of B, \bar{B} was used only in proving e); the weaker assumption that they are only isotropic still suffices to prove a)–d) and thus construct a natural linking on H . ||

Lemma 5.7. *Let $B \subset V$ be lagrangian, let \bar{B} be isotropic of rank $\frac{1}{2}\text{rank } V$, and suppose that $B \cap \bar{B} = 0$. Then \bar{B} is lagrangian if and only if the induced linking form λ on H is non-singular.*

Proof. We have already proved the necessity, so suppose that λ is non-singular. By Definition 4.2, we need only show that \bar{B} is a direct summand of V . This is equivalent to showing that V/\bar{B} is torsion free, *i.e.* that for $u \in V$, if $mu \in \bar{B}$ for some nonzero m , then $u \in \bar{B}$. If then $mu \in \bar{B}$ and x is the image of u in H , then $mx = 0$ in H , so x is in the torsion group T . But then u lifts x and mu decomposes in $B + \bar{B}$ as $0 + mu$. Hence if $y \in T$ is lifted to $v \in V$, we get

$\lambda(x, y) = \frac{1}{m}(0 \cdot v) \equiv 0 \pmod{1}$, *i.e.* $\lambda(x, y) \equiv 0$ for all $y \in T$. By hypothesis, we have $x = 0$ in T , and hence $u \in B + \bar{B}$, say $u = b + \bar{b}$. Since $mu = mb + m\bar{b}$ is in \bar{B} , mb is also in \bar{B} . But it is also in B , so must be zero, *i.e.* $b = 0$. Thus $u = \bar{b} \in \bar{B}$. □

We have shown that the quotient of a Heegaard pair has the structure of a linked group in a natural way; clearly, isomorphic Heegaard pairs have isomorphic *linked* quotients: the Heegaard isomorphism induces an isomorphism on the quotients which preserves the linking. Let us see how the linked quotient behaves under stabilization.

Lemma 5.8. *The linked quotient of a stabilization of $(V; B, \bar{B})$ is canonically isomorphic to the unstabilized quotient.*

Proof. The canonical isomorphism of the quotients is induced by the inclusion $V \hookrightarrow V \oplus X_k$, and we identify the two quotients in this way. To see that the linking defined by the two pairs are

equal, let $x, y \in T$. Their liftings u, v in $V \oplus X_k$ may be chosen to lie in $V \oplus 0$, since X_k projects to 0 in the quotient, and the splitting of mu may then be chosen to be $(b, 0) + (\bar{b}, 0)$. The stabilized linking number, defined thus, is then obviously the same as the unstabilized one. \square

Corollary 5.9. *The linked abelian group is an invariant of the stable isomorphism class of a Heegaard pair.*

The remainder of this section is devoted to strengthening Corollary 5.9 by showing that, in fact, two Heegaard pairs are stably isomorphic if and only if their linked quotients are isomorphic (see Corollary 5.16). It is easily verified that two linked groups are link-isomorphic if and only if they have link-isomorphic torsion groups and, mod their torsion groups, the same (free) rank.

Lemma 5.10. *Let $(V; B, \bar{B})$ be a Heegaard pair with $B \cap \bar{B} = 0$, and let A be a dual complement of B . If \bar{A} is the direct projection of \bar{B} into A , then there is a symplectic basis a_i, b_i of V ($a_i \in A, b_i \in B$) such that:*

- a) $m_i a_i$ is a basis for \bar{A} , for some integers $m_i \neq 0$;
- b) $m_i a_i + \sum_j n_{ij} b_j$ is a basis for \bar{B} , for some integers n_{ij} such that $n_{ij}/m_i = n_{ji}/m_j$.

Remark 5.11. Note that the hypothesis $B \cap \bar{B} = 0$ is equivalent to the fact that the rank of $B + \bar{B}$ is equal to the rank of V , i.e. that the quotient is finite. \parallel

Proof. Since $B \cap \bar{B} = 0$, the projection of \bar{B} into A is 1-1, i.e.

$$\text{rank } \bar{A} = \text{rank } \bar{B} = \frac{1}{2} \text{rank } V = \text{rank } A.$$

By Proposition 3.4, there is a basis a_i of A such that $m_i a_i$ is a basis of \bar{A} , and $m_i \neq 0$ because $\text{rank } \bar{A} = \text{rank } A$. Let b_i be the dual basis of $B = A^*$; then a_i, b_i is a symplectic basis of V . The inverse of the projection $\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{A}$ takes $m_i a_i$ into a basis of \bar{B} , which must then be of the form $\bar{b}_i = m_i a_i + \sum_k n_{ik} b_k$ for $n_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$. But $\bar{b}_i \cdot \bar{b}_j = 0$ for all j , i.e. $m_i n_{ji} - m_j n_{ij} = 0$ for all i, j . \square

Lemma 5.12. *Let $(V; B, \bar{B})$ and $(V; B, \bar{B}')$ be two Heegaard pairs such that $B + \bar{B} = B + \bar{B}'$ and $B \cap \bar{B} = B \cap \bar{B}' = 0$. Then the linkings λ, λ' induced on the common quotient H are identical if and only if there is an $f \in \text{Sp}(V)$ such that $f(B) = B$, $f(\bar{B}) = \bar{B}'$, and such that the automorphism h of H induced by f is the identity map.*

Proof. Certainly the condition is sufficient. To prove the necessity, let A be a dual complement of B and let \bar{A}, \bar{A}' be the projections of \bar{B}, \bar{B}' into A . Note that $\bar{A} = A \cap (B + \bar{B})$ and $\bar{A}' = A \cap (B + \bar{B}')$. Hence $\bar{A} = \bar{A}'$. As in the previous lemma we choose an Sp -basis a_i, b_i with $m_i a_i$ a basis of $\bar{A} = \bar{A}'$, and corresponding bases

$$\bar{b}_i = m_i a_i + \sum_j n_{ij} b_j \text{ of } \bar{B} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{b}'_i = m_i a_i + \sum_j n'_{ij} b_j \text{ of } \bar{B}'.$$

Let $\beta_{ij} = \frac{n'_{ij} - n_{ij}}{m_i}$; the “symmetry” conditions of the previous lemma on the n_{ij}, n'_{ij} imply that $\beta_{ij} = \beta_{ji}$. Let x_i be the image of a_i in H . Since $m_i a_i \in B + \bar{B}$, when calculating $\lambda(x_i, x_k)$ we may choose the B -part of the lift of x_i to be $-\sum_j n_{ij} b_j$, and we get

$$\lambda(x_i, x_k) = \frac{1}{m_i} \left(-\sum n_{ij} b_j \right) \cdot a_k = \frac{n_{ik}}{m_i}.$$

Likewise we get $\lambda'(x_i, x_k) = \frac{n'_{ik}}{m_i}$. By hypothesis, for all i, k we have $\frac{n'_{ik}}{m_i} \equiv \frac{n_{ik}}{m_i} \pmod{1}$, i.e. $\beta_{ik} = \frac{n'_{ik} - n_{ik}}{m_i} \equiv 0 \pmod{1}$; that is, β_{ik} is *integral* as well as symmetric. Thus the transformation $f : V \rightarrow V$ which fixes the b_i and takes a_i to $a_i + \sum_j \beta_{ij} b_j$ is easily seen to be *symplectic*. We have $f(B) = B$ obviously, and

$$f(\bar{B}_i) = m_i(a_i + \sum_j \beta_{ij} b_j) + \sum_j n_{ij} b_j = m_i a_i + \sum_j (m_i \beta_{ij} + n_{ij}) b_j = m_i a_i + \sum_j n'_{ij} b_j = \bar{B}'_i,$$

so $f(\bar{B}) = \bar{B}'$. Finally, $h(x_i)$ is the image of $f(a_i) = a_i + \sum_j \beta_{ij} b_j$, which is just x_i ; this shows that $h = 1$. \square

Lemma 5.13. *With hypotheses as in the preceding lemma, but omitting the assumption that $B \cap \bar{B} = B \cap \bar{B}' = 0$, the conclusion remains valid.*

Proof. Again we need only prove the necessity. By Lemma 5.3, we split $(V; B, \bar{B})$ as $(V_1; C, C) \oplus (V_2; D, \bar{D})$, where $C = B \cap \bar{B} = B \cap \bar{B}'$, and $(V; B, \bar{B}')$ as $(V_1; C, C) \oplus (V_2; D, \bar{D}')$. Since $D + \bar{D} = (B + \bar{B}) \cap V_2 = (B + \bar{B}') \cap V_2 = D + \bar{D}'$, both the V_2 pairs have the same quotient, namely the torsion subgroup T , and both these pairs define the same linking form. By the preceding lemma we have a map $f_2 \in \mathrm{Sp}(V_2)$ such that $f_2(D) = D$, $f_2(\bar{D}) = \bar{D}'$ and so that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V_2 & & \\ \downarrow f_2 & \searrow & \\ V_2 & \nearrow & T \end{array}$$

commutes. Let $f = 1_{V_1} \oplus f_2$; then f satisfies the requirements. \square

Lemma 5.14. *Let $(V; B, \bar{B})$ and $(V'; B', \bar{B}')$ be Heegaard pairs of the same genus g , and let $h : H \rightarrow H'$ be an isomorphism of the quotients (not necessarily linking-preserving). If $g > \mathrm{rank} H$, then there is a symplectic isomorphism $f : V \rightarrow V'$ lifting h such that $f(B) = B'$ and $f(B + \bar{B}) = B' + \bar{B}'$.*

Proof. Let A, A' be dual complements of B, B' . Then the projections π, π' map A, A' onto H, H' . Since A, A' are free of rank $g > \mathrm{rank} H$, we have non-minimal presentations $A \rightarrow H, A' \rightarrow H'$, and hence by Theorem 3.15 there is an isomorphism $p : A \rightarrow A'$ lifting h . Let q be the adjoint map of p on $B = A^*$ (i.e. $q = (p^*)^{-1}$); then $f = p \oplus q$ is a symplectic isomorphism of $A \oplus B = V$ to $A' \oplus B' = V'$. It clearly still lifts h , which implies that $f(B + \bar{B}) = f(\ker \pi) = \ker \pi' = B' + \bar{B}'$. Finally, $f(B) = B'$ by the construction of f . \square

Theorem 5.15. *Let $(V; B, \bar{B})$ and $(V'; B', \bar{B}')$ be two Heegaard pairs of genus g and $h : H \rightarrow H'$ a link-isomorphism of their linked quotient groups. If $g > \text{rank } H$, then h lifts to a Heegaard isomorphism $j : (V; B, \bar{B}) \rightarrow (V'; B', \bar{B}')$.*

Proof. Lift h to f as in the previous lemma, and put $\bar{B}_1 = f^{-1}(\bar{B}')$. Then $(V; B, \bar{B}_1)$ is a Heegaard pair and f maps it isomorphically to $(V'; B', \bar{B}')$. Note that

$$B + \bar{B}_1 = f^{-1}(B' + \bar{B}') = f^{-1}f(B + \bar{B}) = B + \bar{B},$$

so the quotient of $(V; B, \bar{B}_1)$ is also H . Moreover, by construction the linking form on H induced by (V, B, \bar{B}_1) is identical to the linking form induced by (V, B, \bar{B}) . By Lemma 5.13, there is a map $g \in \text{Sp}(V)$ such that $g(B) = B$, $g(\bar{B}) = \bar{B}_1$, and g induces the identity map on H . Hence the map fg also induces $h : H \rightarrow H'$, and $fg(B) = B'$, $fg(\bar{B}) = f(\bar{B}_1) = \bar{B}'$. \square

We are now ready to give our solution to Problem 1 of the introduction to this paper.

Corollary 5.16. *Two Heegaard pairs are stably isomorphic if and only if they have the same torsion free ranks, and their torsion groups are link-isomorphic; that is, if and only if they have isomorphic linked quotients.*

5.2 The stabilization index. Solution to Problem 3

In this subsection we introduce the notion of a Heegaard presentation and define the genus of a Heegaard presentation. We return to the concept of the volume of a presentation of an abelian group, relating it now to Heegaard presentations. See Theorem 5.20. At the end of this section we give the solution to Problem 3 of the Introduction to this article. See Corollary 5.22.

Definition 5.17. Let H be a linked group. A *Heegaard presentation* of H consists of a Heegaard pair $(V; B, \bar{B})$ and a surjection $\pi : V \rightarrow H$ such that:

- a) $\ker \pi = B + \bar{B}$
- b) the linking induced on H by means of π is the given linking on H .

The *genus* of the presentation is the given genus of the pair. We will use the symbol $(V; B, \bar{B}; \pi)$ to denote a Heegaard presentation. \parallel

Theorem 5.18. *Every linked group H has a Heegaard presentation of genus equal to the rank of H .*

Proof. Let $H = F_k \oplus T$, where F_k is free of rank k and T is torsion. If $(V; B, \bar{B}; \pi)$ is a Heegaard presentation of T with genus equal to rank T , then taking the direct sum with $(X_k; E_k, E_k; \rho)$ where $\rho : X_k \rightarrow F_k$ is a surjection with kernel E_k gives the required presentation for H . Thus we need only prove the theorem for torsion groups T . Let V be symplectic rank of $2\text{rank } T$ and let A, B be a dual pair in V . Let $\pi_A : A \rightarrow T$ be a presentation of T , which is possible since $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } T$. We may, by Proposition 3.4, choose a basis a_i of A such that $m_i a_i$ is a basis of $\ker \pi_A$, and $m_i \neq 0$ since T is a torsion group. If b_i is the dual basis of B , then a_i, b_i is a symplectic basis of V . Let now $x_i = \pi_A(a_i)$; the x_i 's generate T , and the order of x_i in T is m_i .

If now λ is the linking form on T , choose rational numbers q_{ij} representing $\lambda(x_i, x_j) \bmod 1$, which, since $\lambda(x_i, x_j) \equiv \lambda(x_j, x_i)$, may be assumed to satisfy $q_{ij} = q_{ji}$. Note that

$$m_i q_{ij} \equiv m_i \lambda(x_i, x_j) \equiv \lambda(m_i x_i, x_j) \equiv \lambda(0, x_j) \equiv 0 \bmod 1,$$

that is, $m_i q_{ij} = n_{ij}$ is *integral*.

We now define $\bar{B} \subset V$ to be generated by $\bar{b}_i = m_i a_i + \sum_j n_{ij} b_j$. Clearly the map $\pi : a_i \mapsto x_i, b_i \mapsto 0$ is a surjection of V onto T , and its kernel is generated by $m_i a_i$ and b_i , or just as well by \bar{b}_i and b_i . In other words, $\ker \pi = B + \bar{B}$. Observe that \bar{B} is isotropic since

$$\bar{b}_i \cdot \bar{b}_k = m_i n_{ki} - m_k n_{ik} = m_i m_k q_{ki} - m_k m_i q_{ik} = 0.$$

Hence we have a linking λ' induced on T , as in Lemma 5.7, by the isotropic pair B, \bar{B} . An easy calculation shows that $\lambda' = \lambda$, and hence is non-singular by hypothesis. Now $\text{rank } \bar{B}$ is obviously $= \text{rank } A = \frac{1}{2}\text{rank } V$, and $B \cap \bar{B} = 0$: for $\sum_i r_i \bar{b}_i \in B$ if and only if $\sum_i r_i m_i a_i = 0$, i.e. if and only if $r_i = 0$ all i (since $m_i \neq 0$). We now apply Lemma 5.7 to conclude that \bar{B} is lagrangian and so $(V; B, \bar{B}; \pi)$ is a Heegaard presentation of T with genus equal to the rank of T . \square

Our next goal is to show that a minimal Heegaard pair has a natural volume in the sense of §3.2.

Lemma 5.19. *Let $(V; B, \bar{B})$ be a minimal Heegaard pair of genus g with quotient H . Then for any two dual complements A_i of B ($i = 1, 2$) the two presentations $A_i \rightarrow H$ induce the same volumes. We shall call this volume the volume induced by the Heegaard pair.*

Proof. The direct sum projection of $V = A_2 \oplus B$ onto A_2 gives a map $j : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$, and j is an isomorphism. Clearly,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_1 & & \\ j \downarrow & \searrow & \\ A_2 & & H \end{array}$$

commutes, so the presentations are equivalent and have the same volume. \square

We can strengthen Theorem 5.18 in the minimal volume case.

Theorem 5.20. *Let $(V_i; B_i, \bar{B}_i)$, $(i = 1, 2)$ be minimal Heegaard pairs of genus g with quotients H_i and induced volumes $\pm\theta_i$, and let $h : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ be a linking isomorphism. Then h lifts to a Heegaard isomorphism if and only if h is also volume preserving.*

Proof. Assume that $g = \text{rank } H$. The proof of Theorem 5.15 goes through exactly as is whenever we can lift h to f as in Lemma 5.14, and examining the proof of this lemma, we see that it also goes through as is if we can only lift h to an isomorphism $p : A \rightarrow A'$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \longrightarrow & H \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ A' & \longrightarrow & H' \end{array}$$

commutes. Since $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } A' = g = \text{rank } H$, the abelian groups H and H' have volumes θ, θ' induced by these presentations, and Theorem 3.26 tells us that h lifts if and only if $h(\pm\theta) = \pm\theta'$, as desired. \square

Corollary 5.21. *Every Heegaard pair is isomorphic to a stabilization of a Heegaard pair whose genus is equal to the rank of the quotient.*

Proof. Let $(V; B, \bar{B})$ be of genus g and let its quotient be H of rank r . If $g = r$ we are done. If $g > r$, then by Theorem 5.18 there is a Heegaard presentation of H of genus r , and then by Corollary 5.16, its stabilization of index $k = g - r > 0$ is isomorphic to $(V; B, \bar{B})$. \square

Problem 3 asked whether there is a bound, or even more a uniform bound on the stabilization index for arbitrary minimal inequivalent but stably equivalent pairs $\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2 \in \Gamma_g$.

Corollary 5.22. *If two Heegaard splittings of the same 3-manifold W have the same genus, then their associated symplectic Heegaard splittings are either isomorphic or become isomorphic after at most single stabilization. In particular, if the genus of the Heegaard splitting is greater than the rank of $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$, then the symplectic Heegaard splittings are always isomorphic.*

Proof. Let \tilde{h}, \tilde{h}' be Heegaard gluing maps of genus g for the same 3-manifold. Let h, h' be their images in $\text{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z})$. By Theorem 4.8 we know that the stable double cosets which characterize their stabilized symplectic Heegaard splittings are in 1-1 correspondence with isomorphism classes of associated stabilized Heegaard pairs. Let $(V; B, \bar{B}), (V'; B', \bar{B}')$ be the Heegaard pairs determined by $h = \rho^2(\tilde{h}), h' = \rho^2(\tilde{h}')$. The fact that \tilde{h}, \tilde{h}' determine the same 3-manifold W shows that there is a linking isomorphism $H \rightarrow H'$ of their linked quotient groups. Theorem 5.15 then asserts that, if $g > \text{rank } H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$, then there is a Heegaard isomorphism $(V; B, \bar{B}) \rightarrow (V'; B', \bar{B}')$. In particular, the Heegaard splittings are equivalent. By Theorem 5.18, every linked group H has a Heegaard presentation of genus equal to the rank of H . Thus, at most a single stabilization is required, and that only if the genus is minimal and the Heegaard pairs are not isomorphic. \square

6 The classification problem for linked abelian groups

We have reduced the problem of classifying symplectic Heegaard splittings to the problem of the classification of linked abelian groups. It remains to find a system of invariants that will do the job, and that is our goal in this section.

6.1 Direct sum decompositions

We begin by showing that the problem of finding a complete system of invariants for a linked group (H, λ) reduces to the problem of studying the invariants on the p -primary summands of the torsion subgroup T of H .

Theorem 6.1 ([43]). *Every linking form on T splits as a direct sum of linkings associated to the p -primary summands of T , and two linking forms are equivalent if and only if the linkings on the summands are equivalent.*

Proof. Let $x, y \in T$ where x has order m and y has order n . Then

$\lambda(x, y) = \lambda(x, y + 0) = \lambda(x, y) + \lambda(x, 0)$, hence $\lambda(x, 0) = 0$. From this it follows that $n\lambda(x, y) = \lambda(x, ny) = \lambda(x, 0) = 0 \pmod{1}$ because $ny = 0$. By the symmetry of linking numbers, we also have $m\lambda(x, y) = 0 \pmod{1}$. Therefore $\lambda(x, y) = \frac{r}{m} = \frac{s}{n} \pmod{1}$ for some integers r, s . This implies that $\lambda(x, y) = \frac{t}{(m, n)} \pmod{1}$ for some integer t , where (m, n) is the greatest common divisor of m and n . Thus if x, y have order p^a, q^b where p, q are distinct primes, then $\lambda(x, y) = 0$. Thus the linking on T splits into a direct sum of linkings on the p -primary summands, as claimed. \square

In view of Theorem 6.1, we may restrict our attention to a summand $T(p_j)$ of T of prime power order p_j^t , where $p_j \in \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k\}$, the set of prime divisors of the largest torsion coefficient τ_t . This brings us, immediately, to a very simple question: how do we find the linking form on $T(p_j)$ from a symplectic Heegaard splitting? Our next result addresses this issue.

Corollary 6.2. *Let T be the torsion subgroup of $H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$. Let $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)} = \|\mathbf{q}_{ij}\|$ and $\mathcal{P}^{(2)} = \text{Diag}(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_t)$ be the matrices that are given in Theorem 2.4.*

- (1) *The $t \times t$ matrix $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}(\mathcal{P}^{(2)})^{-1} = \|\lambda(y_r, y_j)\| = \|\frac{\mathbf{q}_{ij}}{\tau_j}\|$ determines a linking on H .*
- (2) *The linking matrices that were studied by Seifert in [43] are the direct sum of k distinct $t \times t$ matrices, one for each prime divisor p_d of τ_t . Each summand represents the restriction of the linking in (1) to the cyclic summands of T whose order is a fixed power of p_d . The one that is associated to the prime p_d is a matrix of dimension at most $t \times t$:*

$$\lambda(g_{id}, g_{jd}) = \left\| \frac{\tau_i \tau_j \mathbf{q}_{ij}}{(p_d^{e_{i,d}})(p_d^{e_{j,d}}) \tau_j} \right\| = \left\| \frac{\tau_i \mathbf{q}_{ij}}{(p_d^{e_{i,d}})(p_d^{e_{j,d}})} \right\| \quad (21)$$

Proof. (1) The easiest way to see that $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}(\mathcal{P}^{(2)})^{-1}$ is a linking on H is from the geometry. The matrix $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}$ records the number of appearances (algebraically) of each homology basis element b_i in $h(b_j)$. The curves which represent the b_i 's bound discs D_i in N_g , and the curves which represent the $h(b_j)$'s bounds discs \bar{D}_j in \bar{N}_g . The g_{ij} 's are intersection numbers of $h(b_j)$ with D_i or of b_i with \bar{D}_j . Dividing by τ_j , intersection numbers go over to linking numbers. Note that the submatrix $\mathcal{P}^{(2)}\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}$ is symmetric by (2), hence $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}(\mathcal{P}^{(2)})^{-1}$ is likewise symmetric, as it must be because $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}(\mathcal{P}^{(2)})^{-1}$ is a linking.

(2) By Theorem 6.1, T is a direct sum of p -primary groups $T(p_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus T(p_k)$. From this it follows that the linking on T also splits as a direct sum of the linkings associated to $T(p_1), \dots, T(p_k)$.

We focus on one such prime $p = p_d$. By Theorem 2.2 the p -primary group $T(p)$ splits in a unique way as a direct sum of cyclic groups whose orders are powers of p , moreover the powers of p which are involved occur in a non-decreasing sequence, as in (4) of Theorem 2.2. The generators of these groups are ordered in a corresponding way, as $g_{1,d}, g_{2,d}, \dots, g_{t,d}$, where distinct generators $g_{i,d}, g_{i+1,d}$ may generate cyclic groups of the same order, and where it is possible that the first q of these groups are trivial. As in the statement of Theorem 2.2, the generators $g_{i,d}$ and y_i are related by (5). The expression on the right in (21) follows immediately. There are k such matrices in all, where k is the number of distinct prime divisors of τ_t . \square

6.2 Classifying linked p -groups when p is odd. Solution to Problem 2, odd p .

In this section we describe Seifert's classification theorem for the case when all of the torsion coefficients are odd. Seifert studied the $t \times t$ matrix $\lambda(g_i, g_j)$ in (21) belonging to a fixed prime $p = p_d$. To explain what he did, we start with the inequalities in (4), but restrict to a subsequence of cyclic groups all of which have the same prime power order. We simplify the notation, using the symbols

$$\varepsilon_1 = \cdots = \varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon_2 = \cdots = \varepsilon_2 < \cdots < \varepsilon_r = \varepsilon_r = \cdots \varepsilon_r$$

in place of the powers $e_{i,d}$ which appear in (21). The linking matrix then divides into blocks whose size is determined by the number of times, denoted t_i , that a given power, say ε_i , is repeated. Among these, the blocks that interest us are the square blocks whose diagonals are along the main diagonal of the linking matrix. There will be r such blocks of dimension t_1, \dots, t_r if r distinct powers p^{ε_i} occur in the subgroups of T that are cyclic with order a power of p :

$$\|\lambda(g_i, g_j)\| = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{A_1}{p^{\varepsilon_1}} & * & \cdots & * \\ * & \frac{A_2}{p^{\varepsilon_2}} & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ * & \cdots & \cdots & \frac{A_r}{p^{\varepsilon_r}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (22)$$

The stars relate to linking numbers that we shall not consider further.

Theorem 6.3 ([43]). *Two linkings of $T(p)$ are equivalent if and only if the corresponding box determinants $|\mathcal{A}_1|, |\mathcal{A}_2|, \dots, |\mathcal{A}_r|$ have the same quadratic residue characters mod p .*

Summarizing, we can now give the promised solution to Problem 2 in the case when T has no 2-torsion.

Theorem 6.4. *1. We are given the gluing map $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{\Gamma}_g$ for a Heegaard splitting of genus g of a 3-manifold W . Let*

$$\mathcal{H} = \rho^2(\tilde{h}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R} & \mathcal{P} \\ \mathcal{S} & \mathcal{Q} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}).$$

2. *Use the methods described in the proof of Theorem II.9 of [34] to find matrices \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} such that $\mathcal{U}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{P}^{(1)} = \mathrm{Diag}(1, 1, \dots, 1, \tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_t, 0, \dots, 0)$.*
3. *Use the methods described in the proof of Theorem 2.4 to find the equivalent matrix \mathcal{H}' .*
4. *Let y_i be a generator of the subgroup of order τ_i of T . Let $p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_k$ be the primes divisors of $\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_t$. Compute the elements g_{ij} , using (5). Then compute the k symmetric matrices $\|\lambda(g_i, g_j)\|$, using (21) above.*
5. *Using the matrices $\|\lambda(g_i, g_j)\|$, determine the submatrices $\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_r$ that are shown in (22) above. Here each block matrix \mathcal{A}_q belongs to a sequence (possibly of length 1) of cyclic subgroups of $T(p)$ of like prime power order. The matrix \mathcal{A}_q might be the identity matrix. Compute the quadratic residue characters mod p of the determinants $|\mathcal{A}_1|, |\mathcal{A}_2|, \dots, |\mathcal{A}_r|$. Repeat this for each p .*
6. *By Corollary 5.16 and Theorem 6.3, the rank r , the torsion coefficients τ_1, \dots, τ_t and the complete array of quadratic residue characters mod p are the complete set of topological invariants of the associated symplectic Heegaard splitting of W that is determined by \mathcal{H} .*

6.3 Classifying linked p -groups, $p = 2$. Solution to Problem 2, $p = 2$.

If (H, λ) is a linked p -group, we have seen that H may be decomposed into orthogonal summands B_j , each of which is a free \mathbb{Z}_{p^j} -module, that is, a direct sum of some number r_j of copies of \mathbb{Z}_{p^j} ; r_j is the *rank* of B_j , and B_j is the j^{th} *block*. The r_j 's are as usual invariants of H alone. For odd p , the linking type of $\lambda|_{B_j}$ is an invariant of λ , and these types (which are determined by a Legendre symbol) give a complete set of invariants. For $p = 2$, however, no such decomposition is possible; this is due to the fact that the linking type of B_j is no longer an invariant. Here is a typical example of the kind of thing that can happen.

Definition 6.5. An element $x \in H$ is said to be *primitive* if it generates a direct summand of H , or, equivalently, if $x \notin 2H$. \parallel

Example 6.6. Let $H = \mathbb{Z}_{2^{n-1}} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{2^n} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}$, so H has rank 3. Let

$$\mathcal{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

and consider the two linking forms λ and λ' on H whose matrices with respect to the standard basis are

$$\left(\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right) \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2^n}\mathcal{C}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\frac{-3}{2^{n-1}}\right) \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2^n}\mathcal{D}\right), \quad (23)$$

respectively, where $\left(\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)$ and $\left(\frac{-3}{2^{n-1}}\right)$ denote 1×1 matrices. We claim that $\lambda \simeq \lambda'$. Indeed, let $\vec{e} = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$ be the standard basis of H and put

$$e'_1 = e_1 + 2e_2 - 2e_3, \quad e'_2 = e_1 + e_2, \quad e'_3 = e_1 - e_3.$$

Now, we have:

$$3e_1 = -e'_1 + 2e'_2 + 2e'_3, \quad 3e_2 = e'_1 + e'_2 - 2e'_3, \quad 3e_3 = -e'_1 + 2e'_2 - e'_3.$$

Since 3 is a unit in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n} , it follows that $\vec{e}' = (e'_1, e'_2, e'_3)$ is also a basis. Now, observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(e'_1, e'_1) &= \lambda(e_1, e_1) - 8\lambda(e_2, e_3) = \frac{-3}{2^{n-1}} & \lambda(e'_2, e'_2) &= \lambda(e_1, e_1) = \frac{2}{2^n} \\ \lambda(e'_3, e'_3) &= \lambda(e_1, e_1) = \frac{2}{2^n} & \lambda(e'_1, e'_2) &= \lambda(e_1, e_1) - 2\lambda(e_3, e_2) = 0 \\ \lambda(e'_1, e'_3) &= \lambda(e_1, e_1) - 2\lambda(e_3, e_2) = 0 & \lambda(e'_2, e'_3) &= \lambda(e_1, e_1) - \lambda(e_2, e_3) = \frac{1}{2^n} \end{aligned}$$

Thus λ with respect to the basis \vec{e}' is equal to λ' with respect to the basis \vec{e} . But $\frac{1}{2^n}\mathcal{C}$ is not isomorphic to $\frac{1}{2^n}\mathcal{D}$ as a linking on $\mathbb{Z}_{2^n}^2$ when $n \geq 2$. For example, $\lambda(x, x) = 0$ has no primitive solutions for the second linking, whereas it does for the first. \parallel

Our example shows that we must approach the case $p = 2$ in a different manner. Burger (see [7]) reduced the classification of linked p -groups to the classification of quadratic forms (more precisely, symmetric bilinear forms) over \mathbb{Z}_{p^n} , and his procedure gives in theory at least a complete set of invariants, but for $p = 2$ they are inconveniently cumbersome. Our goal in this section is to reduce his invariants to a simple, manageable set and to demonstrate how to calculate them. We will proceed as follows:

- In §6.3.1 we show how to decompose a linking form (in a non-canonical way) into a direct sum of 3 types of basic forms.
- In §6.3.2 we discuss a variant of the Burger's numerical invariants.
- Our variant of Burger's invariants cannot achieve arbitrary values. To determine the values they can achieve, we calculate the values of our numerical invariants on the basic forms. This calculation will be the basis of the next step, given in §6.3.3.
- Finally, in §6.3.4 we show that all the information in Burger's numerical invariants is contained in a simpler set of mod 8 *phase invariants* together with the ranks of the various blocks.

The section ends with several examples.

6.3.1 Decomposing a linked abelian 2-group

Strengthening a result of Burger [7], Wall [47] showed how to decompose a linked abelian 2-group into an orthogonal direct sum of certain basic linking forms. In this section, we review this result and give a proof of Wall's theorem which builds on Burger's original ideas and which is better suited for computations.

Definition 6.7. The *basic linking forms* on a finite abelian 2-group are the following

- The *unary forms*. These are the forms on \mathbb{Z}_{2^j} for $j \geq 1$ whose matrices are $\left(\frac{a}{2^j}\right)$ for odd integers a .
- The two *binary forms*. These are the forms on $(\mathbb{Z}_{2^j})^2$ for $j \geq 1$ whose matrices are either $\frac{1}{2^j}\mathcal{C}$ or $\frac{1}{2^j}\mathcal{D}$, where \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} were defined in Example 6.6. ||

We can now state Wall's theorem.

Theorem 6.8 (Wall, [47]). *Let (H, λ) be a linked abelian 2-group. Then (H, λ) is isomorphic to an orthogonal direct sum $(H_1, \lambda_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus (H_n, \lambda_n)$, where the (H_i, λ_i) are basic linking forms.*

Proof. We will use the following well-known result about solving congruences mod p^k .

Lemma 6.9 (Hensel's Lemma [35, Theorem 2.23]). *Let $f(x)$ be a polynomial with integer coefficients, let p be a prime and let $k \geq 2$ be an integer. Assume that the integer r is a solution to the equation $f(x) = 0 \pmod{p^{k-1}}$, and moreover assume that $f'(r) \neq 0 \pmod{p}$. Then $f(r + tp^{k-1}) = 0 \pmod{p^k}$ for some (unique) integer t with $0 \leq t \leq p-1$.*

The proof of Theorem 6.8 begins with a lemma:

Lemma 6.10. *Let $H = \mathbb{Z}_{p^j} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p^j}$ and let λ be the linking form on H whose matrix with respect to the standard basis (e_1, e_2) for H is $\frac{1}{2^j} \begin{pmatrix} 2m & 1 \\ 1 & 2n \end{pmatrix}$. Then (H, λ) is isomorphic to the linking form whose matrix is $\frac{1}{2^j} \mathcal{C}$ if both m and n are odd and to the linking form whose matrix is $\frac{1}{2^j} \mathcal{D}$ otherwise.*

Proof. Assume first that one of m and n (say m) is even. Observe that if a is an integer, then since λ is defined by the matrix $\frac{1}{2^j} \begin{pmatrix} 2m & 1 \\ 1 & 2n \end{pmatrix}$, we have:

$$\lambda((1, a), (1, a)) = 2m + 2a^2n + 2a = 2(na^2 + a + m).$$

Now, since m is even it follows that $a = 1$ is a solution to the equation $na^2 + a + m = 0 \pmod{2}$, so Hensel's lemma implies that there is some odd integer \tilde{a} so that $n\tilde{a}^2 + \tilde{a} + m = 0 \pmod{2^j}$. Set $\vec{v} = (1, a)$. Since λ is nondegenerate, there is some $\vec{w} \in H$ so that $\lambda(\vec{v}, \vec{w}) = \frac{1}{2^j}$. Let k be so that $\lambda(\vec{w}, \vec{w}) = 2k$. The pair $\{\vec{v}, \vec{w} - k\vec{v}\}$ is then a new basis, and with respect to this basis λ has the matrix $\frac{1}{2^j} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, as desired.

Now assume that both m and n are odd. By the same argument as in the previous paragraph (but solving $na^2 + a + m = 1 \pmod{2^j}$), we can assume that $m = 1$, so the matrix for λ is $\frac{1}{2^j} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2n \end{pmatrix}$. Set $\vec{v} = (1, 0)$, and for an arbitrary integer c define $\vec{w}_c = (c, 1 - 2c)$. Observe that

$$\lambda(\vec{v}, \vec{w}_c) = 2c + (1 - 2c) = 1.$$

Moreover,

$$\lambda(\vec{w}_c, \vec{w}_c) = 2c^2 + 2c(1 - 2c) + 2n(1 - 2c)^2 = 2((4n - 1)c^2 + (1 - 4n)c + n).$$

Now, since n is odd it follows that $c = 1$ is a solution to

$$(4n - 1)c^2 + (1 - 4n)c + n = 1 \pmod{2},$$

so Hensel's lemma implies that there is some odd integer \tilde{c} so that

$$(4n - 1)\tilde{c}^2 + (1 - 4n)\tilde{c} + n = 1 \pmod{2^j}.$$

It follows that $\lambda(\vec{w}_{\tilde{c}}, \vec{w}_{\tilde{c}}) = 2$. Observe that since \tilde{c} is odd the vectors \vec{v} and $\vec{w}_{\tilde{c}}$ form a basis, and with respect to this basis λ has the matrix $\frac{1}{2^j} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, as desired. \square

We are ready to prove Theorem 6.8. For $x \in H$, define the *order* of x to be the smallest nonnegative integer n so that $2^n x = 0$. Assume first that there is some primitive $x \in H$ of order j so that $\lambda(x, x) = \frac{a}{2^j}$ with a odd. Construct a basis $x = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N$ for H . Observe now that for any $2 \leq i \leq N$, we have $\lambda(x, x_i) = \frac{b_i}{2^j}$ for some integer b_i . Since a is odd, we can write $b_i = c_i a \bmod 2^j$ for some integer c_i . Set $x'_i = x_i - c_i x$. Observe that $x = x_1, x'_2, \dots, x'_N$ is a new basis for H , and that moreover (H, λ) has an orthogonal direct sum decomposition

$$\langle x \rangle \oplus \langle x'_2, \dots, x'_N \rangle.$$

Since λ restricted to $\langle x \rangle$ is the basic form with matrix $(\frac{a}{2^j})$, we are done by induction.

We can therefore assume that for all $x \in H$, if j is the order of x then $\lambda(x, x) = \frac{2n}{2^j}$ for some integer n . Fixing some primitive $x \in H$ of order j and letting n be the integer with $\lambda(x, x) = \frac{2n}{2^j}$, the fact that λ is non-singular implies that there is some $y \in H$ so that $\lambda(x, y) = \frac{1}{2^j}$. Necessarily y has order j , so we can write $\lambda(y, y) = \frac{2m}{2^j}$ for some integer m . Construct a basis $x = z_1, y = z_2, z_3, \dots, z_N$ for H , and for $3 \leq i \leq N$ write $\lambda(x, z_i) = \frac{h_i}{2^j}$ and $\lambda(y, z_i) = \frac{k_i}{2^j}$. Since the matrix $(\frac{2n}{2^j} \frac{1}{2^j})$ is invertible mod 2^j , we can find integers a_i and b_i so that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2n & 1 \\ 1 & 2m \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_i \\ b_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -h_i \\ -k_i \end{pmatrix}$$

mod 2^j . For $3 \leq i \leq N$, set $z'_i = z_i + a_i x + b_i y$, and observe that $\lambda(x, z'_i) = \lambda(y, z'_i) = 0$. The linked group (H, λ) now has an orthogonal direct sum decomposition

$$\langle x, y \rangle \oplus \langle z'_3, \dots, z'_N \rangle.$$

Since λ restricted to $\langle x, y \rangle$ is the linking form with matrix $(\frac{2n}{2^j} \frac{1}{2^j})$, Lemma 6.10 says that it is one of the basic forms, and we are done by induction. This completes the proof of Wall's theorem. \square

6.3.2 Burger's numerical invariants

In [7], Burger constructs a complete set of numerical invariants of a linked abelian p -group (H, λ) . The following formulation of Burger's result was suggested by Fox in [13], and is manifestly equivalent to Burger's original formulation. Define the *degree* of an abelian p -group to be the smallest nonnegative integer n so that $p^n H = 0$.

Definition 6.11. Let (H, λ) be a linked abelian p -group of degree n , and let $a = \frac{k}{p^n}$ for some $0 \leq k < p^n$. We then define $\mathbf{N}_a(\lambda)$ to be the number of solutions $x \in H$ to the equation $\lambda(x, x) = a$. \parallel

Theorem 6.12 (Burger, [7]). *Fix an abelian p -group H of degree n . Two linking forms λ and λ' on H are then isomorphic if and only if $\mathbf{N}_a(\lambda) = \mathbf{N}_a(\lambda')$ for all $a = \frac{k}{p^n}$ with $0 \leq k < p^n$. \parallel*

We now confine ourselves to the case $p = 2$. Fix a linked abelian 2-group (H, λ) of degree n . We shall use the notation $E(z)$ for $e^{2\pi iz}$. Also, to simplify our formulas we shall denote $\lambda(x, x)$ by x^2 . Observe now that if $x \in H$, then $x^2 = \frac{k}{2^n}$ where k is an integer which is well-defined mod 2^n . Hence if $b \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}$, then the expression $bx^2 = \frac{bk}{2^n}$ is a well-defined real number mod 1, so the number $E(bx^2)$ is well-defined. The following definition therefore makes sense.

Definition 6.13. For $b \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}$, define $\bar{\Gamma}_b(\lambda) := \sum_{x \in H} E(bx^2)$. \parallel

Observe that we clearly have the identity

$$\bar{\Gamma}_b(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} \mathbf{N}_{\frac{k}{2^n}}(\lambda) E\left(\frac{bk}{2^n}\right).$$

In other words, the numbers $\bar{\Gamma}_b(\lambda)$ are the result of applying the *discrete Fourier transform* (see [45]) to the numbers $\mathbf{N}_a(\lambda)$. In particular, since the discrete Fourier transform is invertible, it follows that the numbers $\bar{\Gamma}_b(\lambda)$ for $b \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}$ also form a complete set of invariants for linking forms on H . In fact, since $\bar{\Gamma}_0(\lambda) = \sum_{x \in H} 1 = |H|$, we only need $\bar{\Gamma}_b(\lambda)$ for $b \neq 0$.

However, there is a certain amount of redundancy among the $\bar{\Gamma}_b(\lambda)$. Indeed, set $\theta = E(1/2^n)$. Observe that θ is a (2^n) th root of unity and that the numbers $\bar{\Gamma}_b(\lambda)$ lie in $\mathbb{Q}(\theta)$. If a is any odd integer, then θ^a is another (2^n) th root of unity, and $\theta \mapsto \theta^a$ defines a Galois automorphism of $\mathbb{Q}(\theta)$, which we will denote by g_a . Consider a nonzero $b \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}$. Write $b = 2^k b_0$, where b_0 is odd and $k < n$. Since $2^n x^2$ is an integer for all $x \in H$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\Gamma}_b(\lambda) &= \sum_{x \in H} e^{\frac{2\pi i (2^k b_0)(2^n x^2)}{2^n}} = \sum_{x \in H} \left(e^{\frac{2\pi i b_0}{2^n}} \right)^{2^{k+n} x^2} = g_{b_0} \left(\sum_{x \in H} \left(e^{\frac{2\pi i}{2^n}} \right)^{2^{k+n} x^2} \right) \\ &= g_{b_0} \left(\sum_{x \in H} E(2^k x^2) \right) = g_{b_0}(\bar{\Gamma}_{2^k}(\lambda)). \end{aligned}$$

We conclude that the set of all $\bar{\Gamma}_b(\lambda)$ for $b \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}$ can be calculated from the set of all $\bar{\Gamma}_{2^k}(\lambda)$ for $0 \leq k < n$. This discussion is summarized in the following definition and lemma.

Definition 6.14. Let λ be a linking form on H . For $0 \leq k < n$, define $\Gamma_k(\lambda) := \bar{\Gamma}_{2^k}(\lambda)$. \parallel

Lemma 6.15. *The set of numbers $\Gamma_k(\lambda)$ for $0 \leq k < n$ form a complete set of invariants for linking forms on H .*

6.3.3 Calculating the numerical invariants for the basic forms

By Theorem 6.8, we can decompose any linked abelian group into a direct sum of basic linking forms. The following lemma shows how this reduces the calculation of the numbers $\Gamma_k(\lambda)$ to the knowledge of the $\Gamma_k(\cdot)$ for the basic forms.

Lemma 6.16. *If (H, λ) is the orthogonal direct sum $A_1 \oplus A_2$ with linkings λ_i on A_i , then for $0 \leq k < n$ we have $\Gamma_k(\lambda) = \Gamma_k(\lambda_1) \cdot \Gamma_k(\lambda_2)$.*

Proof. For $x = (x_1, x_2)$:

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_k(\lambda) &= \sum_{x \in H} E(2^k x^2) = \sum_{x_1 \in A_1} \sum_{x_2 \in A_2} E(2^k(x_1^2 + x_2^2)) \\ &= \left(\sum_{x_1 \in A_1} E(2^k x_1^2) \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{x_2 \in A_2} E(2^k x_2^2) \right) = \Gamma_k(\lambda_1) \cdot \Gamma_k(\lambda_2).\end{aligned}$$

□

In the remainder of this section, we calculate the numbers $\Gamma_k(\cdot)$ for the basic forms. Recall that $\mathcal{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathcal{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. The calculation is summarized in the following proposition.

Proposition 6.17. *Define $\rho = E(1/8)$ and*

$$\varepsilon(a) = \begin{cases} 1 \bmod 8 & \text{if } a \equiv 1 \bmod 4 \\ -1 \bmod 8 & \text{if } a \equiv -1 \bmod 4 \end{cases}$$

Then for $j \geq 1$ and $k \geq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\bullet \quad \Gamma_k\left(\frac{a}{2^j}\right) &= \begin{cases} 2^j & \text{if } k \geq j \\ 0 & \text{if } k = j-1 \\ 2^{\frac{j+k+1}{2}} \rho^{\varepsilon(a)} & \text{if } j-k \geq 2 \text{ and is even} \\ 2^{\frac{j+k+1}{2}} \rho^a & \text{if } j-k \geq 2 \text{ and is odd.} \end{cases} \\ \bullet \quad \Gamma_k\left(\frac{\mathcal{C}}{2^j}\right) &= \begin{cases} 2^{2j} & \text{if } k \geq j-1 \\ 2^{j+k+1} & \text{if } k < j-1. \end{cases} \\ \bullet \quad \Gamma_k\left(\frac{\mathcal{D}}{2^j}\right) &= \begin{cases} 2^{2j} & \text{if } k \geq j-1 \\ (-1)^{j+k+1} 2^{j+k+1} & \text{if } k < j-1. \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

Proof of Proposition 6.17 for $\left(\frac{a}{2^j}\right)$. We begin with the case $k \geq j$. For these values of k , the number $2^k x^2$ is an integer for all $x \in H$, so $E(2^k x^2) = 1$ for all $x \in H$. This implies that

$$\Gamma_k\left(\frac{a}{2^j}\right) = |H| = 2^j,$$

as desired.

The next step is to prove the following formula, which reduces the remaining cases to the case $a = 1$ and $k = 0$:

$$\Gamma_k\left(\frac{a}{2^j}\right) = 2^k g_a\left(\Gamma_0\left(\frac{1}{2^{j-k}}\right)\right) \quad \text{for } k < j \tag{24}$$

We calculate:

$$\Gamma_k \left(\frac{a}{2^j} \right) = \sum_{x \bmod 2^j} E \left(\frac{2^k a x^2}{2^j} \right) = g_a \left(\sum_{x \bmod 2^j} E \left(\frac{x^2}{2^{j-k}} \right) \right).$$

Since $E(\frac{x^2}{2^{j-k}})$ depends only on $x \bmod 2^{j-k}$, this equals

$$g_a \left(2^k \sum_{x \bmod 2^{j-k}} E \left(\frac{x^2}{2^{j-k}} \right) \right) = 2^k g_a \left(\Gamma_0 \left(\frac{1}{2^{j-k}} \right) \right),$$

as desired.

To simplify our notation, define $\mathsf{T}_k = \Gamma_0(\frac{1}{2^k})$. We will prove that

$$\mathsf{T}_k = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k = 1 \\ 2^{\frac{k+1}{2}} \rho & \text{if } k \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

First, however, we observe that the proposition follows from Equations (25) and (24). Indeed, for $k = j - 1$ this is immediate. For $k < j - 1$ with $j - k$ odd, we have

$$\Gamma_k \left(\frac{a}{2^j} \right) = 2^k g_a(2^{\frac{j-k+1}{2}} \rho) = 2^{\frac{j+k+1}{2}} \rho^a.$$

Finally, for $k < j - 1$ with $j - k$ even, using the fact that $\sqrt{2}\rho^{\varepsilon(\pm 1)} = 1 \pm i$ we have

$$\Gamma_k \left(\frac{a}{2^j} \right) = 2^k g_a(2^{\frac{j-k+1}{2}} \rho) = 2^{\frac{j+k}{2}} g_a(\sqrt{2}\rho) = 2^{\frac{j+k}{2}} g_a(1 + i) = 2^{\frac{j+k}{2}} (1 + i^a) = 2^{\frac{j+k+1}{2}} \rho^{\varepsilon(a)},$$

as desired.

The proof of Equation (25) will be by induction on k . The base cases $1 \leq k \leq 3$ are calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{T}_1 &= E(0) + E\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ \mathsf{T}_2 &= E(0) + E\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + E\left(\frac{4}{4}\right) + E\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) = 1 + i + 1 + i = 2(1 + i) = 2\sqrt{2}\rho \\ \mathsf{T}_3 &= 2(E(0) + E\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + E\left(\frac{4}{8}\right) + E\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)) = 2(1 + \rho - 1 + \rho) = 4\rho \end{aligned}$$

Assume now that $k \geq 4$. We must prove that $\mathsf{T}_k = 2\mathsf{T}_{k-2}$. To see this, note first that $2^{k-1} + 1$ is a square mod 2^k . Indeed,

$$(2^{k-2} + 1)^2 = (2^{k-2})^2 + 2^{k-1} + 1 \equiv 2^{k-1} + 1 \pmod{2^k}$$

when $k \geq 4$. Hence $x^2 \mapsto (2^{k-1} + 1)x^2$ defines a bijection of the set of squares modulo 2^k . This implies that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{T}_k &= \sum_{x \bmod 2^k} E\left(\frac{x^2}{2^k}\right) = \sum_{x \bmod 2^k} E\left(\frac{(2^{k-1} + 1)x^2}{2^k}\right) \\ &= \sum_{x \bmod 2^k} E\left(\frac{x^2}{2^k}\right) E\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = \sum_{x \bmod 2^k} (-1)^x E\left(\frac{x^2}{2^k}\right),\end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned}2\mathsf{T}_k &= \sum_{x \bmod 2^k} E\left(\frac{x^2}{2^k}\right) + \sum_{x \bmod 2^k} (-1)^x E\left(\frac{x^2}{2^k}\right) \\ &= 2 \sum_{\text{even } x \bmod 2^k} E\left(\frac{x^2}{2^k}\right).\end{aligned}$$

We conclude that

$$\mathsf{T}_k = \sum_{y \bmod 2^{k-1}} E\left(\frac{(2y)^2}{2^k}\right) = \sum_{y \bmod 2^{k-1}} E\left(\frac{y^2}{2^{k-2}}\right) = 2 \sum_{y \bmod 2^{k-2}} E\left(\frac{y^2}{2^{k-2}}\right) = 2\mathsf{T}_{k-2}.$$

□

Proof of Proposition 6.17 for $(\frac{\mathcal{C}}{2^j})$. Here H consists of all pairs (x, y) with $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^j}$. We begin with the case $k \geq j - 1$. For these values of k , the number $2^k(x, y)^2 = 2^k \frac{2xy}{2^j}$ is an integer for all $(x, y) \in H$, so $E(2^k(x, y)^2) = 1$ for all $(x, y) \in H$. This implies that

$$\Gamma_k\left(\frac{a}{2^j}\right) = |H| = 2^{2j},$$

as desired.

The next step is to prove the following formula:

$$\Gamma_k\left(\frac{\mathcal{C}}{2^j}\right) = 2^{2k+2} \sum_{x, y \bmod 2^{j-k-1}} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^{j-k-1}}\right) \quad \text{for } k < j - 1 \quad (26)$$

We calculate:

$$\Gamma_k\left(\frac{\mathcal{C}}{2^j}\right) = \sum_{x, y \bmod 2^j} E\left(\frac{2^k(2xy)}{2^j}\right) = \sum_{x, y \bmod 2^j} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^{j-k-1}}\right).$$

Since $E(\frac{xy}{2^{j-k-1}})$ depends only on x and $y \bmod 2^{j-k-1}$, this equals

$$2^{2k+2} \sum_{x, y \bmod 2^{j-k-1}} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^{j-k-1}}\right),$$

as desired.

Define

$$U_k = \sum_{x,y \bmod 2^k} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^k}\right).$$

By Formula (26), to prove the proposition it is enough to prove that $U_k = 2^k$ for $k \geq 0$. The proof of this will be by induction on k . The base cases $k = 0, 1$ are as follows:

$$U_0 = E(0) = 1,$$

$$U_1 = E(0) + E(0) + E(0) + E\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 + 1 + 1 - 1 = 2.$$

Assume now that $k \geq 2$. We will show that $U_k = 4U_{k-2}$. First, we first fix some y with $0 \leq y \leq 2^k$. Write y as $2^r y_0$ with y_0 odd, and suppose that y is not equal to 0 or 2^{k-1} . This implies that $r < k-1$ and that $2^{k-r+1} + 1$ is odd. Using the fact that in the following sum the numbers xy_0 are odd, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{odd } x \bmod 2^k} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^k}\right) &= \sum_{\text{odd } x} E\left(\frac{(2^{k-r-1} + 1)xy_0}{2^k}\right) = \sum_{\text{odd } x} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^k}\right) E\left(\frac{2^{k-r-1}x \cdot 2^r y_0}{2^k}\right) \\ &= \sum_{\text{odd } x} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^k}\right) E\left(\frac{xy_0}{2}\right) = - \sum_{\text{odd } x} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^k}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\sum_{\text{odd } x} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^k}\right) = 0 \text{ for all } y \neq 0, 2^{k-1}.$$

In particular, since $k \geq 2$, the number 2^{k-1} is even and hence

$$\sum_{\text{odd } x, \text{odd } y} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^k}\right) = 0.$$

Also,

$$\sum_{\text{odd } x, \text{even } y} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^k}\right) = \sum_{\text{odd } x} \left(E\left(\frac{x \cdot 0}{2^k}\right) + E\left(\frac{x \cdot 2^{k-1}}{2^k}\right) \right) = \sum_{\text{odd } x} (1 - 1) = 0;$$

by symmetry,

$$\sum_{\text{even } x, \text{odd } y} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^k}\right) = 0.$$

We have thus shown that U_k is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\text{even } x, \text{even } y} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^k}\right) &= \sum_{x,y \bmod 2^{k-1}} E\left(\frac{(2x)(2y)}{2^k}\right) = \sum_{x,y \bmod 2^{k-1}} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^{k-2}}\right) \\ &= 4 \sum_{x,y \bmod 2^{k-2}} E\left(\frac{xy}{2^{k-2}}\right) = 4U_{k-2}, \end{aligned}$$

as desired. □

Proof of Proposition 6.17 for $(\frac{D}{2^j})$. The cases $k \geq j - 1$ are identical to the analogous cases for $(\frac{C}{2^j})$. For $k < j - 1$, we use Lemma 6.16 together with the isomorphism of Example 6.6 to conclude that

$$\Gamma_k\left(\frac{1}{2^{j-1}}\right)\Gamma_k\left(\frac{C}{2^j}\right) = \Gamma_k\left(\frac{-3}{2^{j-1}}\right)\Gamma_k\left(\frac{D}{2^j}\right).$$

But by the previously proven cases of Proposition 6.17, we have

$$\frac{\Gamma_k\left(\frac{1}{2^{j-1}}\right)}{\Gamma_k\left(\frac{-3}{2^{j-1}}\right)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j - k \text{ is odd (since } \varepsilon(-3) \equiv 1 \pmod{8}) \\ \frac{\rho}{\rho^{-3}} = \rho^4 = -1 & \text{if } j - k \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

The proposition follows. \square

6.3.4 Reduction to the phase invariants

By Theorem 6.8, Lemma 6.16, and Proposition 6.17, for any linked abelian group (H, λ) the invariants $\Gamma_k(\lambda)$ are either equal to 0 or to $(\sqrt{2})^m \rho^\varphi$ for some $m \geq 0$ and some $\varphi \in \mathbb{Z}_8$. The point of the following definition and theorem is that the $\sqrt{2}$ -term is purely an invariant of the abelian group H , and thus is unnecessary for the classification of linking forms (the re-indexing is done to simplify the formulas in Theorem 6.20).

Definition 6.18. Let (H, λ) be a linked abelian group of degree n . Then for $1 \leq k \leq n$ the k^{th} phase invariant $\varphi_k(\lambda) \in \mathbb{Z}_8 \cup \{\infty\}$ of (H, λ) is defined to equal ∞ if $\Gamma_{k-1}(\lambda) = 0$ and to equal $\varphi \in \mathbb{Z}_8$ with

$$\frac{\Gamma_{k-1}(\lambda)}{|\Gamma_{k-1}(\lambda)|} = \rho^\varphi$$

if $\Gamma_{k-1}(\lambda) \neq 0$. The phase vector $\varphi(\lambda)$ of λ is the vector $(\varphi_n(\lambda), \dots, \varphi_1(\lambda))$. \parallel

Theorem 6.19. Fix a finite abelian group H of degree n . Then two linking forms λ_1 and λ_2 on H are isomorphic if and only if $\varphi_k(\lambda_1) = \varphi_k(\lambda_2)$ for all $1 \leq k \leq n$; i.e. if and only if λ_1 and λ_2 have identical phase vectors.

Proof. Let r_j be the ranks of the blocks B_j of H , and consider a linking form λ on H . We must show that for $0 \leq k < n$ the number $\Gamma_k(\lambda)$ is determined by the r_j and the phase invariants of λ . First, we have $\Gamma_k(\lambda) = 0$ if and only if $\varphi_k(\lambda) = 0$. We can thus assume that $\Gamma_k(\lambda) \neq 0$, so

$$\Gamma_k(\lambda) = (\sqrt{2})^{p_k} \rho^{\varphi_{k+1}(\lambda)}.$$

We must determine p_k . By Theorem 6.8, we can write (H, λ) as an orthogonal direct sum of copies of the basic linking forms. Fixing such a decomposition, Lemma 6.16 and Proposition 6.17 say that the orthogonal components of (H, λ) make the following contributions to p_k :

- Every unary summand $\frac{a}{2^j}$ with $j \leq k$ contributes $2j$; binary summands contribute $4j$. Thus the block B_j contributes $2jr_j$ for all $j \leq k$.
- There are no unary summands when $j = k + 1$, and each binary summand contributes $4(k + 1)$; thus B_{k+1} contributes $2(k + 1)r_{k+1} = 2jr_j$ also.
- For $j > k + 1$, each unary summand contributes $j + k + 1$ and each binary summand $2(j + k + 1)$, so B_j contributes $r_j(j + k + 1)$.

Adding these three sets of contributions gives us

$$p_k = \sum_{j \leq k+1} 2jr_j + \sum_{j > k+1} (j + k + 1)r_j,$$

so p_k is a function of the ranks r_j alone, as desired. \square

The computation of the phase invariants is facilitated by the following result, whose proof is immediate from Lemma 6.16 and Proposition 6.17.

Theorem 6.20. *The phase invariants are additive under direct sums, and have the following values on the basic linking forms:*

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_k \left(\frac{a}{2^j} \right) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k > j \\ \infty & \text{if } k = j \\ \varepsilon(a) & \text{if } k < j \text{ and } k - j \text{ is odd} \\ a & \text{if } k < j \text{ and } k - j \text{ is even} \end{cases} \\ \varphi_k \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}}{2^j} \right) &= 0, \text{ all } k, \\ \varphi_k \left(\frac{\mathcal{D}}{2^j} \right) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k \geq j \\ 4(j + k) & \text{if } k < j \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Before doing some examples, we record a definition we will need later.

Definition 6.21. A linking form λ on a free \mathbb{Z}_{2^n} module is *even* if $\lambda(x, x) = \frac{2k}{2^n}$ for some integer k . Otherwise, is *odd*. We remark that λ is even if and only if any orthogonal decomposition of it into basic forms has no unary summands. \parallel

Example 6.22. Let us test the method on the linkings of Example 6.6.

- $\left(\frac{\mathcal{C}}{2^n} \right) \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right)$ gives $\varphi = (0, \infty, 1, 1, \dots)$ since $a = \varepsilon(a) = 1$ and $\varphi \left(\frac{\mathcal{C}}{2^n} \right) = 0$.
- $\left(\frac{\mathcal{D}}{2^n} \right) \oplus \left(\frac{-3}{2^{n-1}} \right)$ gives

$$\varphi = (0, 4, 0, 4, \dots) + (0, \infty, 1, -3, \dots) = (0, \infty, 1, 1, \dots),$$

as desired. \parallel

Example 6.23. $\frac{1}{2^n} \oplus \frac{3}{2^{n-1}} \not\cong \frac{3}{2^n} \oplus \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$. The reason is: φ of the left hand side is $\varphi = (\infty, 1, 1, 1, \dots) + (0, \infty, -1, 3, \dots) = (\infty, \infty, 0, 4, \dots)$, and φ of the right hand side is $\varphi = (\infty, -1, 3, -1, \dots) + (0, \infty, 1, 1, \dots) = (\infty, \infty, 4, 0, \dots)$. ||

Example 6.24.

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi\left(\frac{1}{2^n} \oplus \frac{3}{2^{n-1}} \oplus \frac{5}{2^{n-2}}\right) &= (\infty, \infty, 0, 4, 0, \dots) + (0, 0, \infty, 1, 5, \dots) = (\infty, \infty, \infty, 5, 5, \dots), \\ \varphi\left(\frac{3}{2^n} \oplus \frac{5}{2^{n-1}} \oplus \frac{1}{2^{n-2}}\right) &= (\infty, -1, 3, -1, 3, \dots) + (0, \infty, 1, 5, 1, \dots) + (0, 0, \infty, 1, 1, \dots) \\ &= (\infty, \infty, \infty, 5, 5, \dots) \\ \varphi\left(\frac{5}{2^n} \oplus \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \oplus \frac{3}{2^{n-2}}\right) &= (\infty, \infty, \infty, 1, 1, \dots)\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the first two forms are isomorphic, and the third form is different from the first two. ||

Example 6.25. If B_j is odd for all j from 1 to n , then $\varphi(\lambda) = (\infty, \infty, \dots, \infty)$; in particular, the class of λ does not depend at all on the particular form of the individual blocks B_j . ||

6.4 Reidemeister's invariants

As we have seen, the Seifert-Burger viewpoint gives us a family of topological invariants of a 3-manifold that are associated to $H = H_1(W, \mathbb{Z})$, yet are not determined by H . Moreover, their determination depends crucially on whether there is, or is not, 2-torsion in H . We have learned how to compute them from a symplectic Heegaard splitting.

In 1933, the year that [43] was published, a paper by Reidemeister [40] also appeared. Moreover, there are remarks at the end both [43] and [40] pointing to the work of the other. In particular, Reidemeister notes in his paper that Seifert's invariants are more general than his, as they must be because a quick scan of Reidemeister's paper [40] does not reveal any dependence of his results on whether there is 2-torsion. We describe Reidemeister's invariants briefly.

Referring to Theorem 2.2 and using the notation adopted there, Reidemeister defines the integers $\tau_{i,j} = \tau_j / \tau_i$, where $1 \leq i < j \leq t$. Let $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)} = (q_{ij})$ be the $t \times t$ matrix in (8), where we defined the partial normal form of Theorem 2.4. Let p_{im} be a non-trivial prime factor of the greatest common divisor of $(\tau_{1,2}, \tau_{2,3}, \dots, \tau_{i,i+1})$. His invariants are a set of symbols which he calls ε_{im} , defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_{im} &= 0 && \text{if } p_{im} \text{ divides } q_{ii}, \\ &= q_{ii}/p_{im} && \text{if } p_{im} \text{ does not divide } q_{ii}.\end{aligned}\tag{27}$$

Thus ε_{im} is defined for every non-trivial prime divisor of the greatest common divisor of $(\tau_{1,2}, \tau_{2,3}, \dots, \tau_{i,i+1})$, and for every $i = 1, \dots, t-1$. He proves that his symbols are well-defined,

independent of the choice of the representative $\mathcal{H}^{(2)}$ within the double coset of $\mathcal{H}^{(2)}$ in Γ_t , by proving that remain unaltered under the changes which we described in §2.3. The fact that they are undefined when the greatest common divisor of $(\tau_{1,2}, \tau_{2,3}, \dots, \tau_{i,i+1})$ is equal to 1 show that they do not change under stabilization.

Remark 6.26. We remark that Reidemeister's invariants are invariants of both the Heegaard splitting and of the stabilized Heegaard splitting. Therefore, if one happened to be working with a manifold which admitted two inequivalent Heegaard splittings, it would turn out that their associated Reidemeister symbols would coincide. This illustrates the very subtle nature of the Heegaard splitting invariants that are, ipso facto, encoded in the higher order representations of the mapping class group in the Johnson-Morita filtration. Any such Heegaard splitting invariant is either a topological invariant (as is the case for Reidemeister's invariant), or an invariant which vanishes after sufficiently many stabilizations. We will uncover an example of the latter type in the next section.

7 The classification problem for minimal (unstabilized) symplectic Heegaard splittings.

Referring the reader back to Remark 1.5, it is clear that knowledge of a complete set of invariants of minimal symplectic Heegaard splittings, and the ability to compute them, are of interest in their own right. This was our motivation when we posed Problems 4, 5 and 6 in §1.5. In this section we will solve these problems.

Given two minimal Heegaard pairs with isomorphic linked quotient groups H_i and canonical volumes $\pm\theta_i$, Theorem 5.20 tells us that the pairs are isomorphic if and only if there is a volume preserving linking isomorphism $H_1 \rightarrow H_2$. By hypothesis there is a linking isomorphism h , but it may not be volume preserving — $\det h$ may not equal ± 1 . Suppose $f : H_1 \rightarrow H_1$ is a linking automorphism, that is, an *isometry*, of H_1 . Then hf is still a linking isomorphism, and $\det(hf) = \det h \cdot \det f$. Thus if $\det h \neq \pm 1$, we may hope to change it to ± 1 by composing it with some isometry of H_1 . This will be our approach, and it will give us a complete set of invariants for *minimal* Heegaard pairs.

7.1 Statement of Results. Solutions to Problems 4, 5, 6.

Let $(V; B, \bar{B})$ be a minimal Heegaard pair with quotient H_0 . Choose any dual complement A of B and let $\pi : A \rightarrow H_0$ be the projection. Let $H < H_0$ be the torsion subgroup with associated linking form λ , and set $F = \pi^{-1}(H)$. We thus have a minimal presentation $\pi : F \rightarrow H$. If e_i ($i = 1, \dots, r$) is a basis for F , put $x_i = \pi(e_i)$. We define a *linking matrix* for λ by choosing rational numbers λ_{ij} which are congruent mod 1 to $\lambda(x_i, x_j)$ for each i, j , subject to the symmetry condition $\lambda_{ij} = \lambda_{ji}$; we call such a choice a *lifting* of $\lambda(x_i, x_j)$.

Though the linking matrix for λ depends on choices, we can extract an invariant from it. The first step is the following theorem, which will be proven in §7.2. Let τ be the smallest elementary divisor of H .

Theorem 7.1. *The number $|H| \det(\lambda_{ij})$ is an integer, and its reduction modulo τ is a unit in \mathbb{Z}_τ which depends only on the isomorphism class of (H, λ) and the isomorphism class of the presentation $\pi : F \rightarrow H$.*

This theorem was first proven (by different methods) in [2]. In some cases, we can do better. We will need the following definition.

Definition 7.2. The linking on H is *even* if for all $x \in H$ with $\tau x = 0$, we have $x^2 \in (\frac{2}{\tau})$ (here we have abbreviated $x \cdot x$ to x^2 and $(\frac{2}{\tau})$ is the subgroup of \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} generated by $\frac{2}{\tau}$). Otherwise the linking is *odd*.

Remark 7.3. See Lemma 7.18 below to relate this to the definition of an even linking form on a 2-group defined in Definition 6.21.

We will prove the following refinement of Theorem 7.1 in §7.3.

Theorem 7.4. *Let $\bar{\tau} = \tau$ if λ is odd and 2τ if λ is even. Then the reduction modulo $\bar{\tau}$ of $|H| \det(\lambda_{ij})$ depends only on the isomorphism class of (H, λ) and the isomorphism class of the presentation $\pi : F \rightarrow H$.*

At the end of §7.3 we give an example which shows that we have indeed found a stronger invariant than the one that was given in [2].

Corollary 3.27 and Lemma 5.19 say that the reduction modulo $\bar{\tau}$ of $|H| \det(\lambda_{ij})$ is actually a well-defined invariant of $(V; B, \bar{B})$, which we will denote by $\det(V; B, \bar{B})$. Our next theorem say that it is a complete invariant of minimal Heegaard pairs, solving Problem 4 of §1.5.

Theorem 7.5. *Let $(V_i; B_i, \bar{B}_i)$ ($i = 1, 2$) be minimal Heegaard pairs with linked quotients (H_i, λ_i) . Then the pairs are isomorphic if and only if the linked quotients are isomorphic and $\det(V_1; B_1, \bar{B}_1) = \det(V_2; B_2, \bar{B}_2)$.*

Theorem 7.5 will be proven in §7.4. With Theorem 7.5 in hand, we will be able to count the number of isomorphism classes of minimal Heegaard pairs with linked quotients (H, λ) , solving Problem 5 of §1.5. To make sense of that result, we will need the following lemma.

Lemma 7.6. *Consider an integer $n \in \mathbb{Z}_\tau$. Then n^2 is well defined mod $\bar{\tau}$.*

Proof. We may assume that our linking is even, so $\bar{\tau} = 2\tau$. Then for $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$(a + b\tau)^2 = a^2 + 2ab\tau + b^2\tau^2,$$

which equals a^2 modulo 2τ since 2τ divides τ^2 . Hence knowledge of a modulo τ sufficies to determine a^2 modulo $\bar{\tau}$, as desired. \square

Denote the group of units in \mathbb{Z}_τ by \mathbb{U} . In light of Lemma 7.6, it makes sense to define

$$\sqrt{1} = \{x \in \mathbb{U} \mid x^2 = 1 \text{ modulo } \bar{\tau}\}.$$

Our result is the following; it will be proven in §7.4 as a byproduct of the proof of Theorem 7.5.

Theorem 7.7. *The number of isomorphism classes of distinct minimal Heegaard pairs with linked quotients (H, λ) is $\frac{|\mathbb{U}|}{|\sqrt{1}|}$.*

We close this chapter in §7.5 with a discussion of how our techniques give normal forms for symplectic gluing matrices, in certain situations. This was the problem that was posed in Problem 6 of §1.5.

7.2 Proof of Invariance 1

This section contains the proof of Theorem 7.1. We will need several definitions.

Let F be a free abelian group and $R \subset F$ be a subgroup of equal rank. If φ, ψ are orientations of F, R , then the inclusion map of R into F has an integral determinant, and this determinant's absolute value is well known to be $(F : R) = |F/R|$ (for example, choose a basis for F as in Proposition 3.4). Thus, given either φ or ψ there is a unique choice of the other so that this determinant is *positive*. Orientations of F, R so chosen will be called *compatible*. Note that a change in the sign of one orientation necessitates a change in the other also to maintain compatibility. An orientation φ of F also induces a canonical orientation φ^* on the dual group $F^* = \text{Hom}(F, \mathbb{Z})$: choose any basis $\{e_i\}$ of F with $e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_r = \varphi$, then use the dual basis of F^* to define φ^* .

If H is any finite group, its *character group* is the additive group $H^* = \text{Hom}(H, \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$. It is well known that H^* is isomorphic to H , but not canonically so. This mirrors the relationship between a free (finitely generated) abelian group F and its dual (in the following, the $*$ on a finite group indicates its character group, but on a free group indicates its dual). Also as in the free case, H^{**} is *canonically* isomorphic to H .

Suppose that $F \xrightarrow{\pi} H$ is a presentation of H with kernel R ; we construct from it a canonical presentation of H^* which we call the *dual* presentation. The group F^* is a subgroup of $F^* \otimes \mathbb{Q} = \text{Hom}(F, \mathbb{Q})$, namely, all maps $f : F \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ such that $f(F) \subset \mathbb{Z}$. The fact that H is finite and hence rank $R = \text{rank } F$ implies that R^* is precisely the subgroup of maps $f \in F^* \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ such that $f(R) \subset \mathbb{Z}$. Note that $R^* \supset F^*$ in $F^* \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. If $f \in R^*$, then f is a map of F into \mathbb{Q} taking R into \mathbb{Z} and so induces a map of $F/R = H$ to \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} . This element of H^* we denote by $\pi^*(f)$; we have then that π^* is a map $R^* \rightarrow H^*$. If $v \in H^*$, i.e. $v : F/R \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$, we can lift v to a map $f : F \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ since F is free, and clearly $f(R) \subset \mathbb{Z}$, so $f \in R^*$ and $\pi^*(f) = v$. This shows that $R^* \xrightarrow{\pi^*} H^*$ is a presentation of H^* . The kernel of π^* consists of all f such that $f(F) \subset \mathbb{Z}$, that is, precisely F^* . Note thus that the index $(R^* : F^*) = |H^*| = |H| = (F : R)$.

Just as a choice of symmetric isomorphism $F \rightarrow F^*$ is the same as an “inner product” on F , so the choice of a symmetric isomorphism $H \xrightarrow{\lambda} H^*$ is the same as a *linking* on H : if we write $x \cdot y$ for the linking of x, y , then $x \cdot y$ is defined to be $\lambda(x)(y) \in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ and conversely. The fact that λ is an isomorphism corresponds to the non-singularity of the linking.

If H is a linked group and $F \xrightarrow{\pi} H$ is a presentation of H , consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & R & \longrightarrow & F & \longrightarrow & H \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow K & & \downarrow L & & \downarrow \lambda \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & F^* & \longrightarrow & R^* & \longrightarrow & H^* \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

The fact that F is free implies the existence of a map L making the right square commute, and L induces K on R . We call L a *lifting* of λ , and it is well defined up to the addition of a map

$X : F \rightarrow F^*$. If now we choose an orientation φ of F , it induces φ^* on F^* and compatible orientations ψ, ψ^* on R, R^* ; it is easy to see that ψ, ψ^* are also dual orientations. Furthermore, if $F \rightarrow H$ is *minimal*, then so is $R^* \rightarrow H^*$ and we get induced orientations θ, θ^* on H, H^* .

A change in the sign of φ uniformly changes the sign of all the other orientations. Thus the determinants $\det K, \det L \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\det \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_\tau$ are all well defined and independent of the orientations. Furthermore, $\det \lambda$ depends only on λ and the presentation π . The connection between these determinants and that of Theorem 7.1 is given by the following lemma.

Lemma 7.8. *a) $\det L \equiv \det \lambda \pmod{\tau}$*

b) $\det K = \det L$

c) If (λ_{ij}) is a linking matrix as in Theorem 7.1, then it determines a lifting $L : F \rightarrow R^$ and $|H| \det(\lambda_{ij}) = \det K = \det L$.*

Proof. *a)* is proved in Lemma 3.23; *b)* follows from the commutativity of the left square and the fact that the determinant of both (compatibly oriented) $R \rightarrow F, F^* \rightarrow R^*$ is $|H|$. It remains to prove *c)*. Now the linking matrix (λ_{ij}) is clearly just the matrix of a map $L : F \rightarrow F^* \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ in terms of the basis $\{e_i\}$ of F used to define (λ_{ij}) and its dual basis in $F^* \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, namely, $L(e_i) = \sum_j \lambda_{ij} e_j^*$. Put $x_i = \pi(e_i)$ and denote the linking in H by the inner product dot; if then $s = \sum \alpha_i e_i$ is in R , we find

$$\begin{aligned} L(e_i)(s) &= \sum_j \lambda_{ij} e_j^*(s) = \sum_j \lambda_{ij} \alpha_j \equiv_{\pmod{1}} \sum (x_i \cdot x_j) \alpha_j \\ &= x_i \cdot \left(\sum_j \alpha_j x_j \right) = x_i \cdot \pi(s) \equiv 0 \pmod{1}. \end{aligned}$$

In other words, $L(e_i)$ takes R into \mathbb{Z} for all i , that is, $L(e_i) \in R^*$ for all i , which means that L is actually a map from F to R^* . By its very definition it is a lifting of λ . Let now s_1, \dots, s_r be a basis of R compatible with e_1, \dots, e_r of F , and let $s_i = \sum_j A_{ij} e_j$; thus $\det(A_{ij}) = |H|$. We then find that

$$K(s_i) = L(s_i) = \sum_{j,k} A_{ij} \lambda_{jk} e_k^*,$$

and since $K(s_i)$ is in F^* , the matrix $A \cdot (\lambda_{ij})$ is integral and its determinant is $\det K = \det A \det(\lambda_{ij}) = |H| \det(\lambda_{ij})$. \square

This lemma proves that $|H| \det(\lambda_{ij})$ is an integer whose mod τ reduction only depends on the isomorphism class of $\pi : F \rightarrow H$ and the linking. The fact that it is a unit in \mathbb{Z}_τ follows from the fact that $\lambda : H \rightarrow H^*$ is an isomorphism.

7.3 Proof of Invariance 2

We can assume that the linking form is even. Let the notation be as in the previous section. The first step is to prove that the lifts L which come from the symmetric linking matrices are *symmetric* in the sense that the induced map $L^* : R \rightarrow F^*$ is the map K . Let the e_i , the s_i , and the matrix A be as in the proof of Lemma 7.8. We will determine the matrix of L in terms of the bases $\{e_i\}$ of F and $\{s_i^*\}$ of R^* . Since $s_i = \sum_j A_{ij} e_j$, we have $e_i^* = \sum_j s_i^* A_{ij}$ so

$$L(e_i) = \sum_j \lambda_{ij} e_j^* = \sum_{j,k} \lambda_{ij} A_{kj} s_k^*.$$

Thus the matrix of L is λA^t , and in the dual bases s_i and e_i^* the operator L^* has matrix $A\lambda^t$. Since (λ_{ij}) was chosen to be symmetric, we have finally $L^* = A\lambda$, which is the matrix of K . Note that two symmetric liftings of λ differ by a *symmetric* map $F \rightarrow F^*$.

Our goal is to prove that modulo 2τ the number $\det L$ is independent of the choice of a symmetric lifting of λ . By Theorem 7.1 and the fact that τ is even, $(\det L, 2\tau) = 1$ and hence the matrix of L has a mod 2τ inverse, that is, there is an integral matrix L^{-1} such that $LL^{-1} \equiv \mathcal{I}$ mod 2τ . Any other symmetric lifting of L is of the form $L + X$ where X is a symmetric map $F \rightarrow F^*$. But note that $R \subset \tau F$ and so $F^* \subset \tau R^*$; hence $X = \tau Y$ for some map $Y : F \rightarrow R^*$. Modulo 2τ we then have

$$\det(L + X) \equiv \det L \cdot \det(\mathcal{I} + L^{-1}X) = \det L \cdot \det(\mathcal{I} + \tau L^{-1}Y).$$

Lemma 7.9. *If A is any square matrix and $\tau > 1$, then $\det(\mathcal{I} + \tau A) \equiv \infty + \tau \text{Tr}(A) \pmod{\tau^2}$, where $\text{Tr}(A)$ is the trace of A .*

Proof. In the expansion of $\det(1 + \tau A)$ only those monomials involving at most one off-diagonal factor are non-zero mod τ^2 . A single off-diagonal factor cannot occur, however, in any monomial, and so $\det(1 + \tau A) \equiv \prod_i (1 + \tau A_{ii}) \pmod{\tau^2}$. The product is clearly equal to $1 + \tau(\sum A_{ii}) \pmod{\tau^2}$. \square

This lemma shows that

$$\det(L + X) \equiv \det L + \tau \det L \cdot \text{Tr}(L^{-1}Y) \pmod{\tau^2}.$$

But since $\det L \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$, it follows that $\tau \det L \equiv \tau \pmod{2\tau}$. Hence since $2\tau \mid \tau^2$, we have

$$\det(L + X) \equiv \det L + \tau \text{Tr}(L^{-1}Y) \pmod{2\tau}.$$

Thus to prove the desired result it suffices to show that $\text{Tr}(L^{-1}Y) \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$. We must now take a closer look at the matrices L and X .

We choose the basis of F as in Proposition 3.4, so that $s_i = m_i e_i$ ($i = 1, \dots, r$) with $m_1 = \tau$ and $m_i \mid m_{i+1}$. Let 2^n be the highest power of 2 dividing τ (we notate this in the future by $2^n \parallel \tau$) and

suppose that the same is true for m_1 through m_b ; that is, $\frac{m_i}{2^n}$ is odd for $1 \leq i \leq b$ and even for $i > b$. Let (λ_{ij}) be a (symmetric) linking matrix lifting $x_i \cdot x_j$ as before. The matrix A describing the basis $\{s_i\}$ in terms of $\{e_i\}$ is now the diagonal matrix $\text{Diag}(m_i)$, and so the matrix of L is of the form $(L_{ij}) = (\lambda_{ij})A^t = (\lambda_{ij}m_j)$. We claim that L_{ij} is even for $i \leq b$ and $j > b$. Indeed, since $x_i = \pi(e_i)$ has order $m_i < m_j$ we must have $\lambda_{ij} = \frac{N}{m_i}$ for some integer N , and thus $L_{ij} = \frac{N}{m_i}m_j = N\frac{m_j}{m_i}$. But $\frac{m_j}{m_i}$ is even whenever $i \leq b$ and $j > b$. If we divide the coordinate indices into two blocks with $1 \leq i \leq b$ in the first block and $i > b$ in the second, then mod 2, the matrix L takes the form $(\begin{smallmatrix} B & 0 \\ C & D \end{smallmatrix})$. The fact that $\det L \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ implies that $\det B \equiv \det D \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$.

Lemma 7.10. *B is symmetric mod 2 and has zero diagonal mod 2.*

Proof. If $i < j$, then $B_{ij} = N\frac{m_j}{m_i}$. But $2^n \parallel m_i$ and $2^n \parallel m_j$, so $\frac{m_j}{m_i}$ is odd and $B_{ij} \equiv N \pmod{2}$. On the other hand, $B_{ji} = \lambda_{ji}m_i = \frac{N}{m_i}m_i = N$. Thus B is symmetric mod 2. Its diagonal term B_{ii} is $\lambda_{ii}m_i$ where $\lambda_{ii}^2 \equiv x_i^2 \pmod{1}$. Now x_i is of order m_i so $\frac{m_i}{\tau}x_i$ is of order τ , and $\frac{m_i}{\tau}$ is odd. Thus $(\frac{m_i}{\tau})^2\lambda_{ii} \equiv (\frac{m_i}{\tau}x_i)^2 \pmod{1}$, and the latter is in $(\frac{2}{\tau})$ by the assumption that λ is even, so we have $(\frac{m_i}{\tau})^2\lambda_{ii} = \frac{2N}{\tau}$ for some integer N . Multiplying by τ we get $\frac{m_i}{\tau}(m_i\lambda_{ii}) = \frac{m_i}{\tau}B_{ii} \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, which by the oddness of $\frac{m_i}{\tau}$ implies that $B_{ii} \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$. \square

Lemma 7.11. *Let $X : F \rightarrow F^* \subset R^*$ be symmetric. Then its matrix, written in the bases e_i, s_i^* , is congruent mod 2τ to a matrix of the block form $\tau(\begin{smallmatrix} U & 0 \\ V & 0 \end{smallmatrix})$, where U is symmetric.*

Proof. In the bases e_i, e_i^* the matrix of X is $(\begin{smallmatrix} U & V^t \\ V & W \end{smallmatrix})$ where U and W are symmetric, but in the bases e_i, s_i^* it is $(\begin{smallmatrix} U & V \\ V^t & W \end{smallmatrix}) \text{Diag}(m_i)$. Since $\frac{m_i}{\tau}$ is odd for $i \leq b$ and even for $i > b$, the block form of $\text{Diag}(m_i)$ is congruent mod 2τ to $(\begin{smallmatrix} \tau\mathcal{I}_b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix})$ where \mathcal{I}_b is the identity matrix. Hence $X \equiv_{\text{mod } 2\tau} (\begin{smallmatrix} \tau U & 0 \\ \tau V & 0 \end{smallmatrix}) = \tau(\begin{smallmatrix} U & 0 \\ V & 0 \end{smallmatrix})$. \square

Recall the map $Y = \frac{1}{\tau}X$; by the above it is congruent mod 2 to $(\begin{smallmatrix} U & 0 \\ V & 0 \end{smallmatrix})$. We now calculate

$$L^{-1}Y \equiv_{\text{mod } 2} \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} U & 0 \\ V & 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} B^{-1} & 0 \\ C' & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U & 0 \\ V & 0 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} B^{-1}U & 0 \\ C'' & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where the precise calculation of the matrices C', C'' is unimportant to us. We are interested only in $\text{Tr}(L^{-1}Y) \equiv \text{Tr}(B^{-1}U) \pmod{2}$, where B, U are symmetric and B has zero diagonal.

Lemma 7.12. *Let B be a nonsingular symmetric matrix over \mathbb{Z}_2 with zero diagonal; then its inverse has the same properties.*

Proof. We may lift B to an *integral* matrix \tilde{B} which is *antisymmetric*, that is, $\tilde{B}^t = -\tilde{B}$. Since $\det \tilde{B} \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$, the matrix \tilde{B}^{-1} is rational and antisymmetric and $\tilde{C} = \tilde{B}^{-1} \cdot \det \tilde{B}$ is *integral* and antisymmetric. Reduced mod 2, it is also an inverse of B , since $\tilde{B} \cdot \tilde{C} = \det \tilde{B} \mathcal{I} \equiv \mathcal{I} \pmod{2}$. This proves the lemma. \square

We can now see that the desired result follows from the above results and the following:

Lemma 7.13. *Let C, U be symmetric matrices over \mathbb{Z}_2 such that C has zero diagonal; then $\text{Tr}(CU) = 0$.*

Proof. $\text{Tr}(CU) = \sum_{i,j} C_{ij}U_{ji}$. We split this sum into three parts: $\sum_{i < j} + \sum_{i > j} + \sum_{i=j}$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i < j} C_{ij}U_{ji} &= \sum_{i < j} C_{ji}U_{ji} && \text{by symmetry of } C \text{ and } U \\ &= \sum_{j < i} C_{ij}U_{ji} && \text{interchanging } i, j; \end{aligned}$$

thus $\sum_{i < j} + \sum_{i > j}$ cancel over \mathbb{Z}_2 . But the last summand is $\sum_i C_{ii}U_{ii} = 0$ since $C_{ii} = 0$ for all i . \square

We close this section with an example showing that we have indeed found a stronger invariant.

Example 7.14. Consider the matrices

$$\mathcal{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -15 \\ -15 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{V} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ -5 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}.$$

They are easily seen to be symplectic and thus define Heegaard pairs as discussed in §4, namely $(X_2; F_2, \mathcal{U}(F_2)$ or $\mathcal{V}(F_2)$). The quotient groups are $\mathbb{Z}_8 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_8$ in both cases, with respective linking matrices $\frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, which are even, so $\bar{\tau} = 16$. Multiplication by 3 in \mathbb{Z}_8^2 gives an isomorphism between the two linkings, so the pairs are stably isomorphic; furthermore, their determinants are both $\equiv -1 \pmod{\tau} (= 8)$. But these pairs are *not* isomorphic, since their respective determinants mod $\bar{\tau}$ are $-1 \pmod{16}$ and $-9 \pmod{16}$. \parallel

7.4 Proof of Completeness and a Count.

We now prove Theorem 7.5, which says that our mod $\bar{\tau}$ determinantal invariant is a complete invariant of minimal Heegaard pairs. A byproduct of our proof will be a proof of Theorem 7.7. As we observed in §5, we can assume that the Heegaard pairs in question have finite quotients. Now, we have shown that our invariant is really an invariant of the linked quotient together with its induced volume, and it is easy to see that all such volumes occur. For a linked finite abelian group (H, λ) with a volume θ , denote this determinantal invariant by $\det(\lambda, \theta)$. Our first order of business is determine which volumes on (H, λ) have the same determinant, so fix a linked finite abelian group (H, λ) together with a minimal presentation $F \rightarrow H$, and let τ and $\bar{\tau}$ be defined as before. We begin with a lemma.

Lemma 7.15. *In the commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{\pi} & H \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow h \\ F' & \xrightarrow{\pi'} & H' \end{array}$$

let π, π' be minimal presentations of the linked groups (H, λ) and (H', λ') , and let h be a linking isomorphism (we do not assume that f is an isomorphism). Then if $\det h$ is measured with respect to the induced volumes on H, H' , we have $\det(\lambda, \pi) = (\det h)^2 \det(\lambda', \pi') \pmod{\bar{\tau}}$.

Proof. Lemma 7.6 shows that the statement is meaningful. Let now $\{e_i\}, \{e'_i\}$ be bases of F, F' respectively, and (λ'_{ij}) be a linking matrix for H' in the basis $\{e'_i\}$. If f has matrix A , then the fact that h is a linking isomorphism implies easily that $A\lambda' A^t$ is a linking matrix for H in the basis $\{e_i\}$. Hence

$$\det(\lambda, \pi) \equiv_{\text{mod } \bar{\tau}} |H| \det(\lambda_{ij}) = |H| \det A^2 \det(\lambda'_{ij}) \equiv_{\text{mod } \bar{\tau}} (\det f)^2 \det(\lambda', \pi').$$

But by lemma 3.23 we have $\det f \equiv \pm \det h \pmod{\tau}$, so $(\det h)^2 \equiv (\det f)^2 \pmod{\bar{\tau}}$. \square

Corollary 7.16. *Let h be an isometry of H ; then $(\det h)^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{\bar{\tau}}$.*

This corollary restricts the determinant of an isometry to lie in $\sqrt{1}$. The following is an immediate corollary of Lemma 7.15.

Lemma 7.17. *For any volume θ on (H, λ) , we have $\det(\lambda, m\theta) \equiv m^2 \det(\lambda, \theta) \pmod{\bar{\tau}}$ for any m in \mathbb{U} .*

In particular, $\det(\lambda, m\theta) = \det(\lambda, \theta)$ if and only if $m \in \sqrt{1}$. Observe that this immediately implies Theorem 7.7 : the set of volumes is in bijection with $\mathbb{U}/\{\pm 1\}$, and two volumes define isomorphic Heegaard pairs if and only if they are in the same coset of $\mathbb{U}/\sqrt{1}$.

We conclude that to prove Theorem 7.5, it is enough by Theorem 5.20 to prove that everything in $\sqrt{1}$ is the determinant of an isometry. We shall see that this problem can be solved in each p -component independently and pieced together to get the general solution. As a technical tool, we will need the following result.

Lemma 7.18. *Let H be a linked group whose smallest elementary divisor τ is even. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- a) *Every $x \in H$ such that $\tau x = 0$ satisfies $x^2 \in \left(\frac{2}{\tau}\right)$ (here we have abbreviated $x \cdot x$ to x^2 and $\left(\frac{2}{\tau}\right)$ is the subgroup of \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} generated by $\frac{2}{\tau}$).*
- b) *The lowest block of the 2-component of H is even (in the sense of Definition 6.21).*

Proof. Let $\{p_i\}$ be the primes dividing $|H|$, with $p_1 = 2$, and let $\tau = \prod_i p_i^{n_i}$ (some of the n_i 's may be zero here, but $n_1 > 0$). The group H splits as an orthogonal direct sum of its p_i components H_i , and every $x \in H$ can be written uniquely as $x = \sum_i x_i$ with $x_i \in H_i$. If x_i has order $p_i^{r_i}$ then x has order $\prod_i p_i^{r_i}$. Thus if $\tau x = 0$ we must have $r_i \leq n_i$ for all i . Furthermore, $x^2 = \sum_i x_i^2$ and

$$x_i^2 \in \left(\frac{1}{p_i^{r_i}} \right) \subset \left(\frac{1}{p_i^{n_i}} \right) = \left(\frac{M_i}{\tau} \right)$$

where $M_i = \prod_{i \neq j} p_j^{n_j}$. For odd primes (*i.e.* $i > 1$), the number M_i is even and so $x_i^2 \in \left(\frac{2}{\tau} \right)$, but for $i = 1$ the number M_i is odd. Hence $x^2 \in \left(\frac{2}{\tau} \right)$ for all x satisfying $\tau x = 0$ if and only if $x_1^2 \in \left(\frac{2}{\tau} \right)$ for all $x_1 \in H_1$ satisfying $2^{n_1} x_1 = 0$. The lowest block B_1 of H_1 consists of elements all of which satisfy $2^{n_1} x_1 = 0$; their self linkings x_1^2 are in $\left(\frac{1}{2^{n_1}} \right)$, and are in $\left(\frac{2}{\tau} \right)$ if and only if they are in $\left(\frac{2}{2^{n_1}} \right)$. Thus in this case B_1 must be even. Conversely, suppose B_1 is even. The group H_1 splits orthogonally into blocks $B_1 \oplus B_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus B_k$ where each B_i is a free $\mathbb{Z}_{2^{s_i}}$ -module, with $n_1 = s_1 < s_2 < \cdots < s_k$. If $x_1 \in H_1$, write $x_1 = \sum_{i=1}^k y_i$, with $y_i \in B_i$. We then have $2^{n_1} x_1 = 0$ if and only if $2^{n_1} y_i = 0$ for all i , which is true if and only if $y_i \in 2^{s_i - n_1} B_i$ for all i . Then $x_1^2 = \sum y_i^2$ (by orthogonality) and

$$y_i^2 \in \left(\frac{2^{2(s_i - n_1)}}{2^{n_1}} \right) = \left(\frac{2^{s_i - n_1}}{2^{n_1}} \right) \subset \left(\frac{2}{2^{n_1}} \right) \text{ for all } i > 1;$$

but $y_1^2 \in \left(\frac{2}{2^{n_1}} \right)$ also since B_1 is even. This concludes the proof. \square

Lemma 7.19. $\Lambda^r H$ is naturally isomorphic to the direct sum of $\Lambda^r H_p$ over all p which divide τ . If θ is an orientation (volume) on H then its projection θ_p in $\Lambda^r H_p$ is an orientation (volume) on H_p .

Proof. The tensor power H^r splits into the direct sum H_p^r over all p since $H_p \otimes H_q = 0$ if $p \neq q$. Likewise, the kernel of $H^r \rightarrow \Lambda^r H$ splits into its p -component parts, and so we get a natural direct sum $\Lambda^r H = \bigoplus_{\text{all } p} \Lambda^r H_p$. But if $p \nmid \tau$ then $\text{rank } H_p < r$ and so $\Lambda^r H_p = 0$, proving the first statement. Note that $\Lambda^r H_p$ is precisely the p -component of $\Lambda^r H$, which is $\simeq \mathbb{Z}_{p^n}$ if p^n is the largest power of p dividing τ . If now $\theta \in \Lambda^r H$, we may write $\theta = \sum_{p \mid \tau} \theta_p$. Thus if θ generates $\Lambda^r H$, then θ_p must generate $\Lambda^r H_p$. Finally, if θ is determined up to sign, so is θ_p . \square

Suppose now that $h : H \rightarrow H$ is an isometry. Hence h takes each p -component into itself, so h splits into a direct sum of maps h_p on H_p ; conversely the maps h_p define h on H . Furthermore, the action of h on $\Lambda^r H$ is just multiplication by $\det h \bmod \tau$ and hence the action of h_p on $\Lambda^r H_p$ is also multiplication by $\det h_p \bmod p^n$ (where $p^n \parallel \tau$), since $\Lambda^r H_p \simeq \mathbb{Z}_{p^n}$; in other words:

Lemma 7.20. If h is an endomorphism of H , then $\det h_p \equiv \det h \bmod p^n$ for every p dividing τ , where $p^n \parallel \tau$. Thus $\det h_p$ is determined by $\det h$. Conversely $\det h$ is determined by the values of $\det h_p$ (the proof of this is by the Chinese Remainder Theorem).

If H has linking λ then, by virtue of the orthogonality of distinct primary components, λ splits into the direct sum of linkings λ_p on H_p . Thus h is an isometry of H if and only if h_p is so for each p . Let now $\tau = \prod_i p_i^{n_i}$.

Lemma 7.21. $\sqrt{1} \bmod \tau$ splits into the direct product of the groups $\sqrt{1} \bmod p_i^{n_i}$.

Proof. Observe that $e \in \sqrt{1} \bmod \tau$ means that $e \in \mathbb{Z}_\tau$ and $e^2 \equiv 1 \bmod \bar{\tau}$. This means that $e^2 \equiv 1 \bmod p_i^{\bar{n}_i}$, where $\bar{n}_i = n_i$ if p_i is odd or if $p_i = 2$ and λ is odd, but $\bar{n}_i = n_i + 1$ if $p_i = 2$ and λ is even, which by Lemma 7.18 is true if and only if λ_2 is even. Hence e reduced mod $p_i^{n_i}$ is in $\sqrt{1} \bmod p_i^{n_i}$. Conversely let $e_i \in \sqrt{1} \bmod p_i^{\bar{n}_i}$, that is $e_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{p_i^{n_i}}$ be such that $e_i^2 \equiv 1 \bmod p_i^{\bar{n}_i}$; by the Chinese Remainder Theorem again, there is a unique $e \in \mathbb{Z}_\tau$ such that $e \equiv e_i \bmod p_i^{n_i}$, and we find $e^2 \equiv e_i^2 \equiv 1 \bmod p_i^{\bar{n}_i}$ which implies $e^2 \equiv 1 \bmod \bar{\tau}$. \square

Corollary 7.22. An element $a \in \sqrt{1} \bmod \tau$ is the determinant of an isometry of (H, λ) if and only if its reduction mod $p_i^{n_i}$ is the determinant of an isometry of (H_p, λ_p) .

We have now reduced the proof of Theorem 7.5 to the proof of:

Lemma 7.23. Let H be a linked p -group with $\tau = p^n$ and $e \in \sqrt{1} \bmod p^n$. Then there is an isometry of H with determinant e .

Proof. If λ is odd, by [7] the linked group H has an orthogonal splitting of the form $(x) \oplus H_0$, where (x) is the cyclic subgroup generated by an element x of order p^n satisfying $x^2 = \frac{u}{p^n}$ with $p \nmid u$. The map h which takes x to ex and which is the identity on H_0 is then an isometry and its determinant is clearly e . So now let $p = 2$ and λ be even. In this case, $\sqrt{1}$ consists of all $e \bmod 2^n$ such that $e^2 \equiv 1 \bmod 2^{n+1}$. There are four square roots of $1 \bmod 2^{n+1}$ (when $n \geq 2$), namely ± 1 and $2^n \pm 1$, but mod 2^n these give only two distinct elements ± 1 in $\sqrt{1}$. Thus we must simply exhibit an isometry with determinant $-1 \bmod 2^n$. By Lemma 7.18, the even nature of λ implies that the 2^n -block of H is even. By the classification of linked 2-groups in §6.3, the linked group H has an orthogonal splitting of the form $Q \oplus H_0$, where $Q \cong \mathbb{Z}_{2^n} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}$, generated by let us say x, y of order 2^n , and where Q has a linking matrix equal to one of $\frac{1}{2^n} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ or $\frac{1}{2^n} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \bmod 1$. Clearly interchanging x and y is an isometry on either form, and extending by the identity on H_0 gives an isometry of H with determinant $\equiv -1 \bmod 2^n$. This proves the lemma and concludes the proof of Theorem 7.5. \square

7.5 Problem 6

In Theorem 2.4 we found a partial normal form for the double coset associated to a symplectic matrix \mathcal{H} , and in §2.3 we investigated its non-uniqueness. We raised the question of whether the submatrix $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}$ could be diagonalized. In fact, the following is true:

Proposition 7.24. *Let W be a 3-manifold which is defined by a Heegaard splitting. Let $H = H_1(W; \mathbb{Z})$ and let T be the torsion subgroup of H . Let t be the rank of T , so that T is a direct sum of cyclic groups of order τ_1, \dots, τ_t , where each τ_i divides τ_{i+1} . Assume that every τ_i is odd. Then T is an abelian group with a linking, and there is a choice of basis for T such that the linking form for T is represented by a $t \times t$ diagonal matrix.*

Proof. Consider, initially, a fixed p -primary component $T(p)$ of T and its splitting $T(p) = T_1 \oplus \dots \oplus T_\nu$ into cyclic groups T_j of prime power order p^{e_j} . The T_j 's may be collected into subsets consisting of groups of like order. Keeping notation adopted earlier, consider a typical such subset $T_{\rho+1}, \dots, T_{\rho+k}$ containing all cyclic summands of $T(p)$ of order $p^{\rho+1}$. Let $g_{\rho+1}, \dots, g_{\rho+k}$ generate these summands. Define a new linking λ' on $T_{\rho+j}$ ($j = 1, \dots, k$) by the rule:

$$\lambda'(g_{\rho+i}, g_{\rho+j}) = \begin{cases} \frac{|\mathcal{A}_{\rho+1}|}{p^{e_{\rho+1}}} \bmod 1 & \text{if } i = j = 1 \\ \frac{1}{p^{e_{\rho+1}}} \bmod 1 & \text{if } i = j = 2, \dots, k \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j. \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

There is an induced linking λ' on $T(p)$ obtained by direct summing the linkings on all of the cyclic summands, and thus an induced linking on T obtained by taking the orthogonal direct sum of all the p -primary summands. We will also denote this by λ' . By Theorem 6.3, the linking on T is determined entirely by the quadratic residue characters of linkings on the p -primary summands of T . It follows that (T, λ') is equivalent as a linked group to (T, λ) .

To complete the proof we need only note that by Theorem 2.2 the generators g_{ij} of the cyclic summands of prime power order determine the generators y_i of the cyclic summands of order τ_1, \dots, τ_t . This follows from (5) of Theorem 2.2. Therefore there is a $t \times t$ matrix which also defines λ' , and λ' is equivalent to λ . The proof is complete. \square

Remark 7.25. One might be tempted to think that Proposition 7.24 implies that there is a matrix in the same double coset as the matrix \mathcal{H}' in (7) of Theorem 2.4 in which the blocks $\mathcal{P}^{(2)}, \mathcal{Q}^{(2)}$ are both diagonal. Suppose we could prove that. Then for each $j = 1, \dots, t$ choose r_j, s_j so that $r_j q_j - \tau_j s_j = 1$. Define $\mathcal{R}^{(3)} = \text{Diag}(r_1, \dots, r_t)$ and $\mathcal{S}^{(3)} = \text{Diag}(s_1, \dots, s_t)$. With these choices it is easy to verify that $\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R}^{(3)} & \mathcal{P}^{(2)} \\ \mathcal{S}^{(3)} & \mathcal{Q}^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}$ is symplectic. If so, that would imply that $\mathcal{R}^{(2)}$ and $\mathcal{S}^{(2)}$ also are diagonal. However, while we have learned that there is a change in basis for T in which $\mathcal{Q}^{(2)}$ is diagonal, we do not know whether this change in basis preserves the diagonal form of the matrix $\mathcal{P}^{(2)}$. Therefore we do not know whether it is possible to find a representative of the double coset in which all four blocks are diagonal. Proposition 7.24 tells us that there is no reason to rule this out. The discussion in §2.3 also tells us that it might be possible. On the other hand, the fact that such a diagonalization cannot always be achieved when there is 2-torsion tells us that the proof would have to be deeper than the work we have already done. \parallel

Example 7.26. In spite of the difficulties noted in Remark 7.25, we are able to construct a very large class of examples for which all four blocks are diagonal. We construct our examples in stages:

- First, consider the case where our 3-manifold $W(h_{p,q})$ is a lens space of type (p, q) . Then $W(h_{p,q})$ admits a genus 1 Heegaard splitting with gluing map that we call $h_{p,q}$, where p is the order of $\pi_1(W(h_{p,q}))$. The symplectic image of $h_{p,q}$ will be $\begin{pmatrix} r & p \\ s & q \end{pmatrix}$, where $rq - ps = \pm 1$.
- Next, consider the case when our 3-manifold $W(\tilde{h})$ is the connect sum of g lens spaces of types $(p_1, q_1), \dots, (p_g, q_g)$, so that it admits a Heegaard splitting of genus g . Think of the Heegaard surface as the connect sum of g tori. The restriction of the gluing map \tilde{h} to the i^{th} handle will be h_{p_i, q_i} , so that the symplectic image of the gluing map will be $M = \begin{pmatrix} R & P \\ S & Q \end{pmatrix}$, where $P = \text{diag}(p_1, \dots, p_g)$, $R = \text{diag}(r_1, \dots, r_g)$, $S = \text{diag}(s_1, \dots, s_g)$, $Q = \text{diag}(q_1, \dots, q_g)$.
- Finally, consider the class of 3-manifolds $W(\tilde{f}\tilde{h})$ of Heegaard genus g which are defined by the gluing map $\tilde{f}\tilde{h}$, where \tilde{f} is any element in the kernel of the natural homomorphism $\tilde{\Gamma}_g \rightarrow Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})$. The fact that \tilde{f} has trivial image in $Sp(2g, \mathbb{Z})$ shows that the symplectic image of the gluing map for $W(\tilde{f}\tilde{h})$ will still be M . Thus we obtain an example for every element in the Torelli group, for every choice of integers $(p_1, q_1), \dots, (p_g, q_g)$. ||

8 Postscript : Remarks on higher invariants

In this section, we make a few comments about the search for invariants of Heegaard splittings coming from the action of the mapping class group on the higher nilpotent quotients of the surface group (*i.e.* the higher terms in the Johnson-Morita filtration). In this paper, our invariants have come from 3 sources:

- (1) The abelian group $H_1(W)$ of the 3-manifold W .
- (2) The linking form on the torsion subgroup of $H_1(W)$.
- (3) The presentation of $H_1(W)$ arising from the Heegaard splitting.

With regard to (1), It is easy to see that there is a natural generalization. The classical Van Kampen Theorem shows that the Heegaard gluing map \tilde{h} determines a canonical presentation for $G = \pi_1(W)$ which arises via the action of h on π . This action determines in a natural way a presentation for $G/G^{(k)}$, the k^{th} quotient group in the lower central series for G . We do not know of systematic studies of these invariants of the fundamental groups of closed, orientable 3-manifolds.

With regard to (2) and (3), if π_1 is the fundamental group of the Heegaard surface (which in this section we will consider to be a surface with 1 boundary component corresponding to a disc fixed by the gluing map – this will make π_1 a free group), then $H_1(W)$ is the quotient of the abelian group $\pi_1/\pi_1^{(2)}$ by the two lagrangians arising from the handlebodies. The obvious generalization of this is a quotient of the free nilpotent group $\pi_1/\pi_1^{(k)}$. Since it is unclear what the appropriate generalization of the linking form to this situation would be, one's first impulse might be to search for presentation invariants.

Now, it is easy to see that the quotient of $\pi_1/\pi_1^{(k)}$ by one of the “nilpotent lagrangians” is another free nilpotent group. Our presentation is thus a surjection $\pi : N_1 \rightarrow N_2$, where N_1 is a free nilpotent group. The invariants of presentations of abelian groups arise from the fact that automorphisms of the presented group may not lift to automorphisms of the free abelian group. Unfortunately, the following theorem says that no further obstructions exist:

Theorem 8.1. *Let $\pi : N_1 \rightarrow N_2$ be a surjection between finitely generated nilpotent groups, where N_1 is a free nilpotent group. Also, let ϕ be an automorphism of N_2 . Then ϕ may be lifted to an automorphism of N_1 if and only if the induced automorphism ϕ_* of N_2^{ab} can be lifted to an automorphism of N_1^{ab} .*

The key to proving Theorem 8.1 is the following criterion for an endomorphism of a nilpotent group to be an automorphism. It is surely known to the experts, but we were unable to find an appropriate reference.

Theorem 8.2. *Let N be a finitely generated nilpotent group and let $\psi : N \rightarrow N$ be an endomorphism. Then ψ is an isomorphism if and only if the induced map $\psi_* : N^{ab} \rightarrow N^{ab}$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. The forward implication being trivial, we prove the backward implication. The proof will be by induction on the degree n of nilpotency. If $n = 1$, then N is abelian and there is nothing to prove. Assume, therefore, that $n > 1$ and that the theorem is true for all smaller n . We begin by observing that since finitely generated nilpotent groups are Hopfian, it is enough to prove that ψ is surjective. Letting

$$N = N^{(1)} \triangleright N^{(2)} \triangleright \cdots \triangleright N^{(n)} \triangleright N^{(n+1)} = 1$$

be the lower central series of N , we have an induced commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & N^{(n)} & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & N/N^{(n)} \longrightarrow 1 \\ & & \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & N^{(n)} & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & N/N^{(n)} \longrightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

Since $N/N^{(n)}$ is an $(n-1)$ -step nilpotent group, the inductive hypothesis implies that the induced endomorphism of $N/N^{(n)}$ is an isomorphism. The five lemma therefore says that to prove that the map

$$\psi : N \longrightarrow N$$

is surjective, it is enough to prove that the map

$$\psi : N^{(n)} \longrightarrow N^{(n)}$$

is surjective. Now, $N^{(n)}$ is generated by commutators of weight n in the elements of N . Let β be a bracket arrangement of weight n and let $\beta(g_1, \dots, g_n) \in N^{(n)}$ with $g_i \in N$ be some commutator of weight n . Since ψ induces an isomorphism of $N/N^{(n)}$, we can find some $\tilde{g}_1, \dots, \tilde{g}_n \in N$ and $h_1, \dots, h_n \in N^{(n)}$ so that

$$\psi(\tilde{g}_i) = g_i h_i$$

for all i . Hence ψ maps $\beta(\tilde{g}_1, \dots, \tilde{g}_n)$ to $\beta(g_1 h_1, \dots, g_n h_n)$. However, since $N^{(n)}$ is central we have that

$$\beta(g_1 h_1, \dots, g_n h_n) = \beta(g_1, \dots, g_n),$$

so we conclude that $\beta(g_1, \dots, g_n)$ is in $\psi(N^{(n)})$, as desired. \square

We now prove Theorem 8.1.

Proof of Theorem 8.1. Let $\{g_1, \dots, g_k\}$ be a free nilpotent generating set for N_1 , and let ρ be an automorphism of N_1^{ab} lifting ϕ_* . Also, let $\bar{g}_i \in N_1^{ab}$ be the image of g_i . Now, pick any lift $h_i \in N_1$ of $\rho(\bar{g}_i)$. Observe that by assumption $\pi(h_i)$ and $\phi(\pi(g_i))$ are equal modulo $[N_2, N_2]$.

Since the restricted map $\pi : [N_1, N_1] \rightarrow [N_2, N_2]$ is easily seen to be surjective, we can find some $k_i \in [N_1, N_1]$ so that $\pi(h_i k_i) = \phi(\pi(g_i))$. Since N_1 is a free nilpotent group, the mapping

$$g_i \mapsto h_i k_i$$

induces an endomorphism $\tilde{\phi}$ of N_1 which by construction lifts ϕ . Moreover, Theorem 8.2 implies that $\tilde{\phi}$ is actually an automorphism, as desired. \square

Remark 8.3. Theorem 8.1 does not destroy all hope for finding invariants of presentations, as there may be obstructions to lifting automorphisms to automorphisms which arise “geometrically”. However, it makes the search for obstructions much more subtle. Moreover, we note that in [23] Y. Moriah and M. Lustig used the presentation of $\pi_1(W)$ arising from a Heegaard splitting to prove that certain Heegaard splittings of Seifert fibered spaces are in fact inequivalent. Their subsequent efforts to generalize what they did ([24]) show that the problem is difficult, and the final word has not been said on invariants of Heegaard splittings that arise from the associated presentation of $\pi_1(W)$. \parallel

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